FIRST LATIN GRAMMAR

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MACMILLAN.

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BY

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PREFACE.

In this short Grammar of the Latin Accidence I have endeavoured to arrange the paradigms in such a way as to give some hint of the connection between the different forms, without departing from the traditional number and order of Declensions and Conjugations. In the arrangement by stems I have closely followed Mr. Roby, even in the somewhat uncertain distinction between consonant and i-stems in the Third Declension of Nouns, feeling that some division is necessary, and that his is more satisfactory than any other.

The Notes, which are printed in small type at the bottom of the page, may well be omitted until the large print has been thoroughly learnt. I have confined the Latin Declension of Greek words to an Appendix, for the sake of clearness, and treated the Reckoning of Time, Money, and the Numerals, at the end of the book, rather for the sake of following the usage of Latin Grammars than because they belong strictly to the subject.

I have omitted the Syntax because, while a knowledge of grammatical forms is necessary to the beginner of Latin, the use of these forms can only be taught by progressive exercises, and many excellent books on this subject already exist.

CONTENTS.

FIRST LATIN GRAMMAR.

THE LETTERS.

§ 1. Letters of the Latin Alphabet are these:—

Modern Signs.		Name.	
A	a	a	
B	b	be	
C	c	ce	probably always pronounced hard.
D	d	de	
E	e	e	
F	f	ef	
G	g	ge	
H	h	h	
I	i	i	generally written J, j, (1) before a vowel at the beginning of words; (2) between two vowels.
J	j		
K	k	k	used only in a few abbreviations, as K for *Călendae.*
L	l	el	
M	m	em	
N	n	en	
O	o	o	
P	p	pe	
Q	q	qu	always followed by u.
R	r	er	
S	s	es	
T	t	te	
U	u	u	written V, v, (1) before a vowel at the beginning of words; (2) between two vowels.
V	v		
X	x	ix	
Y	y	Upsīlon	only used to write Υ *and* Z in words borrowed from the Greek (as chlămys, zōna).
Z	z	Zēta	

§ 2. **Vowels.** Each of the letters **a, e, i, o, u, y** (called upsīlon) can be pronounced by itself, and is named from its own sound without any addition. They are called vowels or self-sounding letters.

When two vowels are pronounced rapidly together so as to produce one vowel-sound, this combination is called a diphthong or double-sound. These are

ae, oe, au,
eu, ei, ui, seldom found.

§ 3. **Consonants.** The other letters, which can only be sounded in connexion with vowels, are called consonants or letters sounded *with*. In naming these letters, as we see from the above table, a vowel is pronounced either before or after the sound of the consonant.

§ 4. Consonants may be divided—

I. According to the parts of the mouth at which they are formed.

II. According to the character of the sound.

I.

Gutturals or sounds formed at or near the throat (or soft palate),	**c, k, g, q.**
Linguals or sounds formed with the tongue,	**r, l.**
Dentals or sounds formed at or near the teeth,	**t, d, n, s, z.**
Labials or sounds formed at or with the lips,	**p, b, f, v, m.**

II.

Sharp sounds or Tĕnues,	**c, k, g, t, p.**
Soft sounds or Mĕdĭae,	**g, d, b.**
Liquids,	**l, r, m, n.**
Sibilant (or hissing letter),	**s.**
Aspirate (or rough breathing),	**h.**

The letters **x** = **ks** and **z** = **ds** are called double letters.

§ 5. **Semivowels.** The letters **j** and **v**, which in Latin represent the sounds of the English y and w, are called semivowels.

§ 6. *Table of the alphabet arranged according to pronunciation.*

Vowels.	Semi-vowels.	Consonants. Guttural.	Lingual.	Dental.	Labial.	Aspirate.
a					b	
		c		d		
e					f	
		g				h
i	j	k	l		m	
				n		
o					p	
		q	r	s, t		
u	v					
		x = ks				
y				z = ds		

INFLEXION.

§ 7. Words are inflected, that is, altered in their form, to mark their relation to other words in a sentence.

Stem. That part of a word which remains unchanged in inflexion is called the stem.

Suffix. That part of a word which may be changed is called the suffix or ending.

Nouns, pronouns, and verbs are inflected; other words are not.

NOUNS.

§ 8. Nouns are inflected by adding to or changing the *end* of the stem. The inflexion of nouns is called declension.

The Latins used inflexions to distinguish—

(1) Two Numbers: the Singular when a word signifies one thing, the Plural when it signifies more than one.

(2) Six Cases: Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, Ablative.

(3) Three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

Note 1. A distinct form for the Vocative case is only found in the singular of masculine nouns of the second declension, and in some words adopted from the Greek.

A case called the Locative, found in some words, is always the same in form either as the genitive, the dative, or the ablative.

Note 2. Names of things which were thought of as having sex were Masculine or Feminine; others were Neuter (*neither of the two*).

§ 9. Nouns are either Substantive or Adjective.

Substantives have inflexions of number and case, but are chiefly each of one gender only.

Adjectives have inflexions of number, case, and gender.

§ 10. Certain case-endings are common to all nouns.

Singular.

	Masc. and Fem.		Neut.
Nom.			alike.
Acc.	-m		

Plural.

Nom.			-a
Acc.	-s		-a
Gen.		-um	
Dat.		alike.	
Abl.			

§ 11. DECLENSION OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

Substantives are arranged in five classes, called declensions, according to the endings of the genitive singular.

In the 1st declension the genitive singular ends in -ae

„	2nd	„	„	-i
„	3rd	„	„	-ĭs
„	4th	„	„	-ūs
„	5th	„	„	-ei.

§ 12. *First Declension.*

Stems ending in **-a**, chiefly Feminine.

Example: mensa-, f. *table.*

Singular Number.

Nominative and Vocative	mensă
Accusative	mens**a-m**
Genitive and Dative	mens**ae**
Ablative	mensā

Plural Number.

Nominative and Vocative	mens**ae**
Accusative	mens**ā-s**
Genitive	mens**ā-rum**
Dative and Ablative	mens**ī-s**.

Note 3. Genitive singular in **-āī** is sometimes found.
" " in **-ās** is found in pătĕr fămĭlĭās, *father of a family*; mātĕr fămĭlĭās, *mother of a family.*

Note 4. Genitive Plural in **-um** instead of **-ārum** is found in

	caelĭcŏlum (m.), *of dwellers in heaven,*	terrĭgĕnum (m.), *of earth-born men,*
also	drachmum (f.), *of drachmas,*	amphŏrum (f.), *of amphors.*

Note 5. Dative and Ablative Plural in **-ābŭs** is sometimes found in deābus from dĕa, *goddess* (a form retained to distinguish it from the dat. and abl. of dĕŭs, *god*), in fīlĭābŭs, from fīlĭa, *a daughter*, and some other words.

§ 13. *Second Declension.*

I. Masculine (and rarely Feminine) Stems in -o.

Example: domino-, m. *lord;* ag(e)ro-, m. *field;* puero-, m. *boy.*

Singular.

Nom.	dŏmĭnŭ-s
Voc.	dominĕ
Acc.	dominu-m
Gen.	dominī
Dat. Abl.	dominō

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	dominī
Acc.	dominō-s
Gen.	dominō-rum
Dat. Abl.	dominī-s.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	ăgĕr	puĕr
Acc.	ăgru-m	puĕru-m
Gen.	agrī	puerī
Dat. Abl.	agrō	puerō

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	agrī	puerī
Acc.	agrō-s	puerō-s
Gen.	agrō-rum	puerō-rum
Dat. Abl.	agrī-s.	puerī-s.

Stem deo-, m. *god*, is declined thus:—

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	dĕŭ-s
Acc.	deu-m
Gen.	deī
Dat. Abl.	deō

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	dī or deī
Acc.	deō-s
Gen.	deō-rum or deu-m
Dat. Abl.	dī-s or deī-s.

Note 6. The Vocative of Names in -iŭs ends in -ī,

with gĕnī, *oh genius,* fīlī, *oh son,* vultŭrī, *oh vulture.*

Note 7. Substantives declined like pŭer

are sŏcer, *father-in-law,* gĕner, *son-in-law,* vesper, *evening star,* Līber, *Bacchus,*

the singular of jūgĕrum, *acre,*

and vĭr, accusative vĭrum, *man.*

II. Neuter Stems in -o.

Example: regno-, *kingdom;* membro-, *limb.*

Singular.

Nom. Voc. Acc.	regn**u-m**	membr**u-m**
Gen.	regn**ī**	membr**ī**
Dat. Abl.	regn**ō**	membr**ō**

Plural.

Nom. Voc. Acc.	regn**ă**	membr**ă**
Gen.	regn**ō-rum**	membr**ō-rum**
Dat. Abl.	regn**ī-s.**	membr**ī-s.**

Note 8. The Stems pelago- or pelages-, n. *sea;* viro-, n. *venom;* vulgo-, n. *common people,* are irregular in their declension.

Singular.

N. V. A.	pĕlăgŭ-s	vīrŭ-s	vulgŭ-s (also acc. masc. vulgum)
Gen.	pelagī	virī	vulgi
Dat. Abl.	pelagō	virō	vulgo

Plural.

Acc.	pelagē.

Note 9. Genitive singular. Stems in **-io** formed the genitive singular in **-i**, in the Latin written before and during the greater part of the reign of Augustus (who died A.D. 14).

Note 10. Gen. plur. instead of **-orum** ends in **-um**,

in făbrum, dĕum, and vĭrum,
of smiths, of gods, of men,
nummum and sestertĭum
of coins, of sesterces.

§ 14. *Third Declension.*

I. Stems ending in **-i.**

(*a*) Stems with labial before **-i.** Ex.: nubi-, f. *cloud;* civi-, m. f. *citizen.*

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	nūbē-s	cīvĭ-s
Acc.	nube-m	cive-m
Gen.	nubĭ-s	civĭ-s
Dat.	nubī	civī
Abl.	nubĕ	civĕ (also civī)

Plural.

N. A. V.	nubē-s	civē-s
Gen.	nubĭ-um	civĭ-um
Dat. Abl.	nubĭ-bŭs.	civĭ-bŭs.

(*b*) Stems with guttural before **-i.** Ex.: fasci-, m. *bundle;* arci-, f. *citadel.*

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	fascĭ-s	arx
Acc.	fasce-m	arce-m
Gen.	fascĭ-s	arcĭ-s
Dat.	fascī	arcī
Abl.	fascĕ	arcĕ

Plural.

N. A. V.	fascē-s	arcē-s
Gen.	fascĭ-um	arcĭ-um
Dat. Abl.	fascĭ-bŭs.	arcĭ-bŭs.

(*c*) Stems with dental before **-i.** Ex.: rati-, f. *boat;* serpenti (usually f.) *serpent.*

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	rătĭ-s	serpen-s
Acc.	rate-m	serpente-m
Gen.	ratĭ-s	serpentĭ-s
Dat.	ratī	serpentī
Abl.	ratĕ	serpentĕ

Plural.

N. V. A.	ratē-s	serpentē-s
Gen.	ratĭ-um	serpentĭ-um
Dat. Abl.	ratĭ-bŭs.	serpentĭ-bŭs.

(*d*) Stems ending in **-ni, -li, -ri, -si.** Ex.: imbri-, m. *shower;* animali-, n. *animal.*

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	imbĕr	ănĭmăl
Acc.	imbre-m	ănĭmăl
Gen.	imbrĭ-s	animālĭ-s
Dat.	imbrī	animalī
Abl.	imbrĕ or imbrī	animalī

Plural.

N. V. A.	imbrē-s	animalĭ-ă
Gen.	imbrĭ-um	animalĭ-um
Dat. Abl.	imbrĭ-bŭs.	animalĭ-bŭs.

II. Stems ending in Consonants.

(*a*) Stems ending in mutes. Ex.: princip-, m. and f. *chief;* judec-, m. f. *judge;* aetat-, f. *age;* ped-, m. *foot.*

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	princep-s	jūdex
Acc.	princĭp-em	judĭc-em
Gen.	princip-ĭs	judic-ĭs
Dat.	princip-ī	judic-ī
Abl.	princip-ĕ	judic-ĕ

Plural.

N.V. A.	princip-ēs	judic-ēs
Gen.	princip-um	judic-um
Dat. Abl.	princip-ĭbŭs.	judic-ĭbŭs.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	aetā-s	pēs
Acc.	aetāt-em	pĕd-em
Gen.	aetat-ĭs	ped-ĭs
Dat.	aetat-ī	ped-ī
Abl.	aetat-ĕ	ped-ĕ

Plural.

N.V. A.	aetat-ēs	ped-ēs
Gen.	aetat-um	ped-um
Dat. Abl.	aetat-ĭbŭs.	ped-ĭbŭs.

Note 11. The gen. plur. of stems ending in -āt, e. g. cīvĭtas, f. *citizenship;* aestas, f. *summer;* călāmĭtas, f. *calamity;* is sometimes formed in -ĭum.

(*b*) Stems ending in **-n.** Ex.: agmen-, n. *host;* homon-, m. f. *man;* legion-, f. *legion.*

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	agmĕn	hŏmo	lĕgĭō
Acc.	agmen	homĭn-**em**	legiōn-**em**
Gen.	agmĭn-**ĭs**	homin-**ĭs**	legion-**ĭs**
Dat.	agmin-**ī**	homin-**ī**	legion-**ī**
Abl.	agmin-**ĕ**	homin-**ĕ**	legion-**ĕ**

Plural.

N. V. A.	agmin-**ă**	homin-**ēs**	legion-**ēs**
Gen.	agmin-**um**	homin-**um**	legion-**um**
Dat. Abl.	agmin-**ĭbŭs.**	homin-**ĭbŭs.**	legion-**ĭbŭs.**

(*c*) Stems ending in **-l, -r.** Ex.: consul-, m. *consul;* pater-, m. *father;* cadaver-, n. *carcase.*

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	consŭl	pătĕr	} cădāvĕr
Acc.	consŭl-**em**	pătr-**em**	}
Gen.	consul-**ĭs**	patr-**ĭs**	cadaver-**ĭs**
Dat.	consul-**ī**	patr-**ī**	cadaver-**ī**
Abl.	consul-**ĕ**	patr-**ĕ**	cadaver-**ĕ**

Plural.

N. V. A.	consul-**ēs**	patr-**ēs**	cadaver-**ă**
Gen.	consul-**um**	patr-**um**	cadaver-**um**
Dat. Abl.	consul-**ĭbŭs.**	patr-**ĭbŭs.**	cadaver-**ĭbŭs.**

(*d*) Stems ending in **-s**. Ex.: honos-, m. *honour;* opus-, n. *work.*

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	hŏnōs (honŏr)	ŏpŭs
Acc.	honōr-**em**	ŏpŭs
Gen.	honor-**ĭs**	opĕr-**ĭs**
Dat.	honor-**ī**	oper-**ī**
Abl.	honor-**ĕ**	oper-**ĕ**

Plural.

N. V. A.	honor-**ēs**	oper-**ă**
Gen.	honor-**um**	oper-**um**
Dat. Abl.	honor-**ĭbŭs**.	oper-**ĭbŭs**.

Note 12. Stems tussi-, f. *cough;* siti-, f. *thirst;* visi- (or viri-), f. *force.*

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	tussĭ-s	sĭtĭ-s	vis
Acc.	tussi-m	siti-m	vim
Gen.	tussĭ-s		
Dat.	tussī		
Abl.	tussī	sitī	vī

Plural.

N.V. A.	tussē-s		vīrē-s
Gen.	tussĭ-um		virĭ-um
Dat.	tussĭ-bŭs.		virĭ-bŭs.

III. Stems ending in -u.

Ex.: gru-, m. f. *crane;* su-, m. f. *swine;* Jov-, *Jupiter;* bov-, m. f. *ox* or *cow*.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	grū-s	sū-s
Acc.	grŭ-em	sŭ-em
Gen.	gru-ĭs	su-ĭs
Dat.	gru-ī	su-ī
Abl.	gru-ĕ	su-ĕ

Plural.

N. V. A.	gru-ēs	su-ēs
Gen.	gru-um	su-um
Dat. Abl.	gru-ĭbŭs.	su-ĭbŭs or sŭ-bŭs.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Juppĭtĕr (for Jŏv-pitĕr)	bō-s
Acc.	Jŏv-em	bŏv-em
Gen.	Jov-ĭs	bov-ĭs
Dat.	Jov-ī	bov-ī
Abl.	Jov-ĕ	bov-ĕ

Plural.

N. V. A.		bov-ēs
Gen.		bo-um
Dat. Abl.		bō-bŭs or bū-bŭs.

Notes on Peculiar Forms of Cases.

Note 13. Accusative singular in **-im** and **-em** is found in

fĕbris, pelvis, turris,
fever, basin, tower,

sĕcūris, restis, puppis,
axe, rope, stern of a ship,

rarely clāvis,
key,

messis, nāvis,
harvest, ship.

Note 14. Ablative singular in **-i** only is found in

Neuters with nominative in **-e**, **-al**, **-ar**,

such as mărĕ, ănĭmăl, calcăr,
sea, animal, spur.

excepting **-e** in jŭbar, nectar, far,
brightness, nectar, spelt.

Note 15. Ablative singular in **-i** and **-e** is found in

Nouns with accusative in **-im** and **-em**,

(sĕcūrī, restĕ, always are the same),
axe, rope,

cīvis, anguis, fīnis, fustis,
citizen, snake, end, cudgel,

ăvis, unguis, amnis, postis,
bird, nail, river, door-post,

imber, ignis, strĭgĭlis,
shower, fire, scraper,

classis, axis, and bīlis,
fleet, axle, bile.

Note 16. Genitive plural in **-ĭum** is found in

(1) Neuters with nominative in **-e**, **-al**, **-ar**;

(2) Parisyllables excepting māter, *mother*,

pătĕr, jŭvĕnis, and frāter,
father, youth, brother,

sĕnex, vātes, and cănis,
old man, seer, dog,

accĭpĭter, and vŏlŭcris,
hawk, bird.

(3) Nominatives with **-s** or **-x**

and consonant as clĭens, arx,
client, citadel.

(4) mās, măris, *male*, makes mărium,

mūs, mūris, *mouse*, makes mūrium,

glīs, glīris, *dormouse*, glīrium,

līs, lītis, *lawsuit*, lītium,

nix, nĭvis, *snow*, makes nĭvium,

nox, noctis, *night*, makes noctium,

dōs, dōtis, *dowry*, dōtium,

ŏs, ossis, *bone*, makes ossium,

vis, *force*, makes vīrēs, vīrium.

§ 15. *Fourth Declension.*

Stems ending in **-u.**

Ex.: gradu-, m. *step;* cornu-, n. *horn.*

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	grădŭ-s	cornū
Acc.	gradu-m	
Gen.	gradū-s	cornū-s
Dat.	gradu-ī	cornū
Abl.	gradū	

Plural.

N.V. A.	gradū-s	cornŭ-ă
Gen.	gradu-um	cornu-um
Dat. Abl.	grad-ĭbŭs.	corn-ĭbŭs.

Note 17. Domus, f. *a house,* is declined thus:—

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	dŏmŭ-s	
Acc.	domu-m	
Gen.	domū-s	
Dat.	domu-ī	
Abl.		domō
Locative		domī, *at home*

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	domū-s	
Acc.		domō-s
Gen.	domu-um	domō-rum
Dat. Abl.	dom-ĭbŭs.	

Note 18. Dative and Ablative plural in **-ŭbus** is found in

quercus, spĕcus, artus, arcus, ăcus,
oak, cave, limb, bow, needle,
trĭbus, partus, portus, vĕru, lăcus,
tribe, birth, harbour, spit, lake.

§ 16. *Fifth Declension.*

Stems ending in -ē.

Ex.: die-, m. f. *day.*

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	dĭē-s
Acc.	die-m
Gen. Dat.	diē-ī
Abl.	diē

Plural.

N. V. A.	diē-s
Gen.	diē-rum
Dat. Abl.	diē-bŭs.

Note 19. In the Genitive and Dative singular final -eī is sometimes contracted into -ē

as diē, aciē, fidē,
day, edge, faith.

Note 20. The Genitive, Dative, and Ablative plural are seldom found, except in the words res, *thing*, and dies.

Gender of Nouns Substantive.

§ 17. Masculine. All names of males, peoples, months, and winds; and most names of mountains and rivers.

Feminine. All names of females and islands; and most names of countries, cities, and plants.

Neuter. All indeclinable nouns.

Masculine and Feminine. Names derived from offices, employments, etc., held either by men or women.

§ 18. *First Declension.*

Feminine. Words ending in **-ă**, except names of men, as nauta, *sailor.*

§ 19. *Second Declension.*

Masculine. Words ending in **-ŭs** and **-ĕr.**

Neuter. Words ending in **-um.**

These are feminine in **-us**,

alvus, *stomach,*	cŏlus, *distaff,*	carbăsus, *canvass,*
vannus, *winnowing-fan,*	hŭmus, *ground,*	pampĭnus, *vine-leaf.*
Neuter,	vīrus, *venom,*	pĕlăgus, *sea.*

Note 21. Carbasus has nom. and acc. plural carbăsă (neuter); vulgus, *the common people,* is neuter, but the acc. is often vulgum. It has no plural.

§ 20. *Third Declension.*

Masculine. Words ending in **-o** (genitive **-ōnis**), **-or**, **-os**, **-er**, **-ex** and imparisyllables in **-es**.

-or. Feminine in **-or** is arbŏr,
tree.

Neuter, aequor, cŏr, and marmor,
surface, heart, marble.

-os. Feminine are cōs, and dōs,
whetstone, dowry.

Neuter are both ŏs, and ōs,
bone, face.

-er. Neuter words which end in **-er**,
are sīlĕr, verbĕra, and vēr,
ozier, blows, spring,
păpāver, pīper, ăcer, tūber,
poppy, pepper, maple, hump,
cădāver, ĭter, cĭcĕr, ūber,
corpse, journey, chick-pea, udder.

-ex. Feminine are faex, and lex,
lees, law,

with supellex, forfex, nex,
furniture, scissors, death.

Note 22. arbor, genitive arbŏris; aequŏr, aequŏris; cŏr, cordis; marmŏr, marmŏris; cōs, cōtis; dōs, dōtis; ŏs, ossis; ōs, ōris; verbĕră (plural), verbĕrum; singular found only in the ablative verbĕrĕ; ĭter, ĭtĭnĕris (from old nom. ĭtĭner); faex, faecis; lex, lēgis; supellex, supellectĭlis (an adjective with rēi, gen. of rēs understood); forfex, forfĭcis; nex, nĕcis.

-es. Feminine ăbĭēs, and sĕgĕs,
fir-tree, corn,
mercēs, mergĕs, quĭēs, tĕgĕs,
hire, sheaf, rest, mat.

Feminine. Words ending in **-o** (genitive **-ĭnis**), **-io**, **-aus**, **-as**, **-is**, **-x** (except **-ex**), **-s** following a consonant, and parisyllables in **-ēs**.

-o (gen. **-ĭnis**). Masculine in **-o** are cardo,
hinge,
ordo, turbo; common margo,
order, whirlwind, border.

-ĭo. Masculine are vespertīlĭo,
bat,
pŭgio, scīpio, pāpĭlio,
dagger, staff, butterfly,
septentrio, and ūnio,
north, pearl,
and words like ternio, sēnio,
the number three, the number six.

-as. Masculine are ās, and mās,
a bronze coin, male,
vās (vădis, *bail*), and ĕlĕphas,
elephant.

Note 23. ăbĭēs, ăbiĕtis; sĕgĕs, sĕgĕtis; mercēs, mercēdis; mergĕs, mergĭtis; quĭēs, quĭētis; tĕgĕs, tĕgĕtis; vespertīlio, vespertiliōnis; as, assis; mas, măris; vas, *vessel*, genitive vāsis, is neuter; the plural vāsă belongs to the second declension; ĕlĕphas, elephantis (see Appendix, p. 104).

-is. Masculine are

amnis, axis, callis, collis,
river, axle, path, hill,

cănālis, caulis, cassis, follis,
canal, stalk, net, pair of bellows,

crīnis, fascis, fūnis, fustis,
hair, bundle, rope, cudgel,

sŏdālis, sentis, pānis, postis,
companion, bramble, loaf, door-post,

piscis, orbis, mānēs (plur.), mensis,
fish, circle, ghosts, month,

torris, unguis, vectis, ensis,
firebrand, nail, crowbar, sword.

Imparisyllables glīs, and cĭnis,
dormouse, ashes,

lăpis, pulvis, sanguis, sēmis,
stone, dust, blood, half an as.

-ax, -ix. Masculine in **-ax** and **-ix**,
thōrax, fornix, and călix,
breastplate, arch, cup;

-s after a consonant. Masculine are dens, and fons,
tooth, spring,

scrobs, and rŭdens, mons, and pons,
ditch, cable, mountain, bridge.

Note 24. amnis, genitive amnis; glīs, glīris; cĭnis, cĭnĕris; lăpis, lăpĭdis; pulvis, pulvĕris; sanguis, sanguĭnis; sēmis, sēmissis; thōrax thorācis; fornix, fornĭcis; călix, călĭcis; dens, dentis; scrobs, scrŏbis.

Neuter. Words ending in **-ă**, **-ĕ**, **-ar**, **-ur**, **-us**, **-c**, **-l**, **-n**, **-t**.

-ur. These are masculine in **-ur**,
furfur, turtur, vultur, fūr,
bran, turtle-dove, vulture, thief.

-us. **-ūs**, **-ūtis**, feminine; with tellūs,
the earth,
pĕcŭs (pĕcŭdis), and palūs,
beast (cow, sheep, etc.), marsh,
incūs; common grūs, and sūs,
anvil, crane, swine.
Masculine are lĕpŭs, mūs,
hare, mouse.

-l. sāl and sōl are masculine,
salt, sun.

-n also pectĕn, rēn, and splēn,
comb, kidney, the spleen.

Note 25. furfur, genitive furfŭris; fūr, fūris; tellūs, tellūris; pălūs, pălūdis; incūs, incūdis; grūs, grŭis; lĕpus, lĕpŏris; mūs, mūris; sāl, sălis; sōl, sōlis; pectĕn, pectĭnis; rēn, rēnis; splēn, splēnis.

§ 21. *Fourth Declension.*

Masculine. Words ending in **-ŭs.**

Neuter. Words ending in **-ū.**

Feminine are trees in **-ŭs,**
trĭbus, ăcus, portĭcus,
tribe, needle, colonnade,
dŏmus, Idūs, and mănus,
house, Ides, hand.

§ 22. *Fifth Declension.*

Feminine.

Dĭes, mostly masculine,
day,
in singular may be feminine.

Note 26. dŏmus, genitive dŏmūs (see note 17); Idūs, Iduum.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

§ 23. Adjectives have inflexions to denote differences of gender as well as of number and case.

§ 24. I. Stems ending in **-o** (masculine and neuter) and **-a** (feminine).

Ex.: bono-, bona-, *good;* tenero-, tenera-, *tender;* nig(e)ro-, nigra-, *black.*

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	bŏn**ŭ-s**	bŏn**ă**	bŏn**ŭ-m**
Voc.	bon**ĕ**	bon**ă**	bon**ŭ-m**
Acc.	bon**u-m**	bon**a-m**	bon**u-m**
Gen.	bon**ī**	bon**ae**	bon**ī**
Dat.	bon**ō**	bon**ae**	bon**ō**
Abl.	bon**ō**	bon**ā**	bon**ō**

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	bon**ī**	bon**ae**	bon**ă**
Acc.	bon**ō-s**	bon**ā-s**	bon**ă**
Gen.	bon**ō-rum**	bon**ā-rum**	bon**ō-rum**
Dat. Abl.	bon**ī-s** in all genders.		

Note 27. Adjectives declined like tĕner,
are asper, lăcer, lĭber, mĭser,
rough, torn, free, wretched,
compounds too of -fĕr, and -gĕr,
as mortĭfer, and ālĭger,
death-bringing, wing-bearing.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	tĕnĕr	tĕnĕră	tĕnĕru-m
Acc.	teneru-m	tenera-m	teneru-m
Gen.	tenerī	tenerae	tenerī
Dat.	tenerō	tenerae	tenerō
Abl.	tenerō	tenerā	tenerō

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	tenerī	tenerae	teneră
Acc.	tenerō-s	tenerā-s	teneră
Gen.	tenerō-rum	tenerā-rum	tenerō-rum
Dat. Abl.	tenerī-s in all genders.		

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	nĭgĕr	nĭgră	nĭgru-m
Acc.	nĭgru-m	nigra-m	nigru-m
Gen.	nigrī	nigrae	nigrī
Dat.	nigrō	nigrae	nigrō
Abl.	nigrō	nigrā	nigrō

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	nigrī	nigrae	nigră
Acc.	nigrō-s	nigrā-s	nigră
Gen.	nigrō-rum	nigrā-rum	nigrō-rum
Dat. Abl.	nigrī-s in all genders.		

Adjectives declined like nĭger,
are crēber, aeger, āter, pĭger,
frequent, sick, black, sluggish,
pulcher, rŭber, impĭger,
beautiful, red, active,
sĭnister, săcer, intĕger,
on the left hand, sacred, whole.

Dexter, *right-hand,* has both forms.

§ 25. II. Stems ending in **-i.**

Ex.: felici-, *happy;* sapienti-, *wise;* tristi-, *sad;* acri-, *keen;* celeri-, *swift.*

Singular.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	fēlix		săpĭens	
Acc.	felīcē-**m**	felix	sapiente-**m**	sapiens
Gen.	felicĭ-**s**		sapientĭ-**s**	
Dat.	felicī		sapientī	
Abl.	felicī (rarely felicĕ).		sapientī or sapientĕ.	

Plural.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
N. V. A.	felicē-**s**	felicĭ-**ă**	sapientē-**s**	sapientĭ-**ă**
Gen.	felicĭ-**um**		sapientĭ-**um**	
Dat. Abl.	felicĭ-**bŭs.**		sapientĭ-**bŭs.**	

Singular.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	tristĭ-**s**	tristĕ
Acc.	triste-**m**	tristĕ
Gen.	tristĭ-**s**	
Dat. Abl.	tristī.	

Plural.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
N. V. A.	tristē-**s**	tristĭ-**ă**
Gen.	tristĭ-**um**	
Dat. Abl.	tristĭ-**bŭs.**	

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	ācer	ācrĭ-s	ācrĕ
Acc.	acre-m		acrĕ
Gen.	acrĭ-s		
Dat. Abl.	acrī		

Plural.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
N. V. A.	acrē-s	acrĭ-ă
Gen.	acrĭ-um	
Dat. Abl.	acrĭ-bŭs.	

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	cĕlĕr	cĕlĕrĭ-s	cĕlĕrĕ
Acc.	celere-m		celerĕ
Gen.	celerĭ-s		
Dat. Abl.	celerī		

Plural.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
N. V. A.	celerē-s	celerĭ-ă
Gen.	celerĭ-um	
Dat. Abl.	celerĭ-bŭs.	

Note 28. Like ācer are declined
Adjectives which end in -ster,
with cĕlĕber, and ălăcer,
frequented, alert,
sălūber, pŭter, vŏlŭcer,
healthy, putrid, winged.

§ 26. III. Consonant stems.

Ex.: melior, *better*; pauper, *poor*.

Singular.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	mĕlĭŏr	mĕlĭŭs
Acc.	meliōr-**em**	meliŭs
Gen.	meliōr-**ĭs**	
Dat.	melior-**ī**	
Abl.	melior-**ĕ** (rarely meliorī)	

Plural.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
N. V. A.	melior-**ēs**	melior-**ă**
Gen.	melior-**um**	
Dat. Abl.	melior-**ĭbŭs**.	

Singular.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	paupĕr	
Acc.	paupĕr-**em**	paupĕr
Gen.	pauper-**ĭs**	
Dat.	pauper-**ī**	
Abl.	pauper-**ĕ**	

Plural.

N. V. A.	pauper-**ēs**
Gen.	pauper-**um**
Dat. Abl.	pauper-**ĭbŭs**.

DEGREES OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

§ 27. The Adjective is a noun expressing quality.

In Latin many adjectives have three forms, denoting different degrees of quality.

The positive is the simple form of the adjective, as **durus**, *hard*.

The comparative denotes:—

(1) A higher degree, when two persons or things are compared, as **durior**, *harder*.

(2) A too high degree, as **durior**, *too hard*.

The superlative denotes:—

(1) A higher degree, when more than two persons or things are compared, as **durissimus**, *hardest*.

(2) A very high degree, as **durissimus**, *very hard*.

§ 28. From the positive we may find the comparative by adding **-ior** to the last consonant of the stem; the superlative either by adding **-issimus** to the last consonant of the stem; or, by doubling the last consonant and adding **-imus** *.

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* Nearly all the words of this form are given in § 29 and note 29.

§ 29. Examples of regular comparison.

Stem.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
dūro-	dūru-s, *hard*	dur-**ĭor**	dur-**issĭmus**
tristi-	tristi-s, *sad*	trist-**ĭor**	trist-**issĭmus**
fēlīci-	fēlix, *happy*	felic-**ĭor**	felic-**issĭmus**
tĕnĕro-	tĕner, *delicate*	tener-**ĭor**	tener-**rĭmus**
cĕlĕri-	cĕler, *swift*	celer-**ĭor**	celer-**rĭmus**
nĭg(e)ro-	nĭger, *black*	nĭgr-**ĭor**	niger-**rĭmus**
āc(e)ri-	ācer, *keen*	acr-**ĭor**	acer-**rĭmus**
făcĭli-	facili-s, *easy*	facil-**ĭor**	facil-**lĭmus**.

Note 29. Like tener are asper, *rough;* dexter, *right-hand;* līber, *free;* mĭser, *wretched;* pauper, *poor;* ūber, *fruitful.*

Like niger are pĭger, *sluggish;* pulcher, *beautiful;* rŭber, *red;* taeter, *foul;* cĕlĕber, *frequented;* sălūber, *healthy.* In the comparative of these adjectives the **e** of the stem is omitted, as in the declension of the positive. See § 24.

Like facilis are diffĭcĭlis, *difficult;* sĭmĭlis, *like;* dissĭmĭlis, *unlike;* grăcĭlis, *slender;* hŭmĭlis, *low.*

Note 30. Adjectives ending in **-us** preceded by a vowel have no forms for the comparative and superlative, as

ardŭu-s, *steep*	măgĭs arduus, *more steep*	maxĭme arduus, *most steep.*

Except those ending in **-quus** and **-guis**, as

antiquu-s, *ancient*	antiqu-ĭor	antiqu-issĭmus
pingui-s, *fat*	pingu-ĭor	pingu-issĭmus.

§ 30. The following forms are irregular:—

Stem.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
bŏno-	bŏnu-s, *good*		
mĕl-		mĕl-ĭor, *better*	
ŏb-			op-tĭmus, *best*
mălo-	mălu-s, *bad*		
pĕd-		pejor, *worse*	pessĭmus
măg-	mag-nu-s, *great*	major	maxĭmus
parvo-	parvu-s, *small*		
mĭn-		mĭn-or, *less*	mĭn-ĭmus
multo-	multu-s, *much*		
plo-		plūs (neut.), *more*	plūr-ĭmus
dīvĭt-	dīves } *rich*	dīvĭt-ĭor	dīvĭt-issĭmus
dīti-	dīs } *rich*	dīt-ĭor	dīt-issĭmus
sĕn-ec-	sĕnex, *old*		
sĕn-		sĕn-ĭor, *older*	(nātū maxĭmus)
jŭvĕn-	jŭvĕn-ĭs, *young*	jūn-ĭor	(nātū mĭnĭmus)

Stem.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
pŏti-	pŏti-s, pŏtĕ, *able* (only used in these forms)	pŏt-ĭor, *better*	pŏt-issĭmus, *best*
frūg-	frūgī (indecl.), *honest*		
frūgāli-		frūgāl-ĭor	frūgāl-issĭmus
	nēquam, *worthless*	nēqu-ĭor	nēqu-issĭmus
mălĕ-dĭco-	mălĕdĭcu-s, *slanderous*		
mălĕ-dīcent-		mălĕdīcent-ĭor	mălĕdīcent-issĭmus
bĕnĕ-vŏlo-	bĕnĕvŏlu-s, *friendly*		
bĕnĕ-vŏlent-		bĕnĕvŏlent-ĭor	bĕnĕvŏlent-issĭmus
bĕnĕ-fĭco-	bĕnĕfĭcus, *generous*		
bĕnĕ-fĭcent-		bĕnĕfĭcent-ĭor	bĕnĕfĭcent-issĭmus.

The following are formed from different adverbial and prepositional stems:—

cĭ-tĕro-		cĭtĕr-ĭor, *on this side*	
ci-			cĭ-tĭmus, *nearest*

Note 31. So mălĕvŏlus, *ill-disposed*; hŏnōrĭfĭcus, *honourable*; magnĭfĭcus, *high-minded*; mălĕfĭcus, *criminal*; mīrĭfĭcus, *wonderful*; mūnĭfĭcus, *bountiful*. The last three have no comparative form.

Stem.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
in-tĕro-		intĕr-ĭor, *inner*	
in-			in-tĭmus, *inmost*
ul-tĕro-		ultĕr-ĭor, *further*	
ul-			ul-tĭmus, *furthest, last*
ex-tĕro-	extĕri (plur.), *outside*	extĕr-ĭor, *outer*	extrēmus, *outermost*
ex-			ex-tĭmus
pos-tĕro-	postĕră (fem.), *next*	postĕr-ĭor, *later*	postrēmus, *last*
pŏs-			pos-tŭmus, *last-born*
dē-tĕrŏ-		dētĕr-ĭor, *worse*	dēter-rĭmus, *worst*
sŭp-ĕro-	sŭpĕri (plur.), *above*	supĕr-ĭor, *former, higher*	sŭ̆prēmus, *last, highest*
sŭb-			sum-mus
inf-ĕro-	infĕri (plur.), *below*	infĕr-ĭor, *lower*	
inf-			inf-ĭmus, *lowest*
in-			īmus
prŏ-		prĭor, *former*	prīmus, *first*
prŏ-pĕ-		prŏp-ĭor, *nearer*	prox-ĭmus, *nearest, next.*

PRONOUNS.

§ 31. Pronouns are either Substantive or Adjective (see § 9).

§ 32. The Pronouns in Latin may be divided into:—

Personal: ĕgo, *I*; nōs, *we*; tū, *thou*; vōs, *ye*.

Reflexive: sē, *himself, herself, itself, themselves*.

Possessive: mĕus, *my*; noster, *our*; tŭus, *thy*; vester, *your*; sŭus, *his, her, its, their*.

Demonstrative: hic, *this near me*; iste, *that near you*; ille, *that there*; ĭs, *that, he*; īdem, *the same*; ipse, *he himself*.

Relative: qui, *who, which*; quisquis, *whosoever, whichever*.

Interrogative: quĭs or qui, *who? which?*

Indefinite: quĭs or qui, *anyone, any*; quisquam, *any* (*one*) *at all*.

Declension of Pronouns Substantive.

§ 33. The Personal Pronouns are substantive, and have no distinction of gender. There are two persons, the person who speaks, and the person spoken to.

First Person.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom.	ĕgo, *I*	Nom. Acc.	nōs, *we*
Acc.	mē	Gen.	nostrum
Dat.	mĭhĭ	Dat. Abl.	nōbīs.
Abl.	mē		

SECOND PERSON.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
Nom. Voc.	tū, *thou*	N.V.A.	vōs, *ye, you*
Acc.	tē	Gen.	vestrum
Dat.	tĭbĭ̆	Dat. Abl.	vōbīs.
Abl.	tē		

§ 34. The Reflexive Pronoun is substantive, and has no distinction of gender. It refers back to the subject of the sentence, or person spoken of, which is called the third person.

Singular and Plural.

Acc.	sē, *himself, herself, itself, themselves*
Dat.	sĭbĭ̆
Abl.	sē.

The form sese is often used for se.

Note 32. Instead of the genitives of ĕgo, tū and sē the possessive pronouns are sometimes used, as mĕă mănus, *my hand;* noster exercĭtus, *our army.*

Sometimes the genitive singular neuter of these adjectives is used, as magnă pars mei, *a great part of me* (i. e. *of my nature*); memoriă nostri tuă, *thy remembrance of us.*

Declension of Pronouns Adjective.

§ 35. The Possessive Pronouns are adjectives with stems ending in **-o**. They are mĕus, *my;* tŭus, *thy;* sŭus, *his*, *her*, *its*, *their;* declined like bonus (§ 24).

Noster, *our;* vester, *your;* declined like niger (§ 24).

§ 36. Some nouns and pronouns adjective belonging to the class of **-o** and **-a** stems (see § 24) have the genitive singular in **-ius**, the dative in **-ī** for all genders.

§ 37. Ex.: toto-, tota-, *whole.*

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	tot**u-s**	tōt**ă**	tōt**u-m**
Acc.	tot**u-m**	tot**a-m**	tot**u-m**
Gen.	tot**īŭs** } in all genders		
Dat.	tot**ī** } in all genders		
Abl.	tot**ō**	tot**ā**	tot**ō**

Plural.

Nom.	tot**ī**	tot**ae**	tot**ă**
Acc.	tot**ō-s**	tot**ā-s**	tot**ă**
Gen.	tot**ō-rum**	tot**ā-rum**	tōt**ō-rum**
Dat. Abl.	tot**ī-s** in all genders.		

§ 38. Ex.: altero-, altera-, *the other;* ut(e)ro-, ūtra-, *which of two;* ipso-, ipsa-, *self.*

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	altĕr	altĕr**ă**	alter**u-m**
Acc.	alter**u-m**	alter**a-m**	alter**u-m**
Gen.	alter**ĭus** } in all genders		
Dat.	alter**ī** }		
Abl.	alter**ō**	alter**ā**	alter**ō**

Plural.

Nom.	alter**ī**	alter**ae**	alter**ă**
Acc.	alter**ō-s**	alter**ā-s**	alter**ă**
Gen.	alter**ō-rum**	alter**ā-rum**	alter**ō-rum**
Dat. Abl.	alter**ī-s** in all genders.		

Note 33. Like totus are declined:—sōlus, *alone;* the i of the genitive singular sōlīus is always long; ūnus, *one* (see § 44); ullus (i. e. ūnŭlus), *any at all;* nullus, *no, none.* The ī of the gen. sing. is usually long, but often found short in poetry.

Note 34. Ullus is the adjective corresponding to quisquam (note 39); nullus that corresponding to nēmo (stem nemon-), of which only the following forms are used:—

Singular.

Nom.	nēmo	
Acc.	nemĭn-em	
Gen.		supplied by nullīŭs
Dat.	nemĭn-ī	
Abl.		nullō

Plural.

supplied by the plural of nullus.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ŭter	ŭtră	ŭtru-m
Acc.	utru-m	utra-m	utru-m
Gen.	utrīus } in all genders		
Dat.	utrī		
Abl.	utrō	utrā	utrō

Plural.

Nom.	utrī	utrae	utră
Acc.	utrō-s	utrā-s	utră
Gen.	utrō-rum	utrā-rum	utrō-rum
Dat. Abl.	utrī-s in all genders.		

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ipsĕ	ipsă	ipsu-m
Acc.	ipsu-m	ipsa-m	ipsu-m
Gen.	ipsīus } in all genders		
Dat.	ipsī		
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō

Plural.

Nom.	ipsī	ipsae	ipsă
Acc.	ipsō-s	ipsā-s	ipsă
Gen.	ipsō-rum	ipsā-rum	ipsō-rum
Dat. Abl.	ipsī-s in all genders.		

Note 35. Like ŭter are declined the compounds of uter:—ŭterque, *each* (of two); ŭtercunque, *whichever* (of two); ŭtervīs, *whichever* (of two) *you please;* ŭterlĭbet, *which* (of two) *you like;* neuter, *neither.*

Altĕrŭter, *one or the other.* Both parts of the compound are also declined, as gen. sing. alterĭus utrīus, or alterutrīus.

§ 39. Ille, *that* (St. illo-, illa-); iste, *that near you* (St. isto-, ista-); and ălĭus, *another* (St. alio-, alia-), have the nominative and accusative neuter ending in **-d** instead of **-m**.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	illĕ	illă	illŭ-d
Acc.	illu-m	illa-m	illŭ-d
Gen.	illīus } in all genders		
Dat.	illī } in all genders		
Abl.	illō	illā	illō

Plural.

Nom.	illī	illae	illă
Acc.	illō-s	illā-s	illă
Gen.	illō-rum	illā-rum	illō-rum
Dat. Abl.	illī-s in all genders.		

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ălĭŭ-s	ălĭă	ălĭŭ-d
Acc.	aliu-m	alia-m	aliu-d
Gen.	alīus } in all genders		
Dat.	alĭī } in all genders		
Abl.	aliō	aliā	aliō

Plural.

Nom.	aliī	aliae	aliă
Acc.	aliō-s	aliā-s	aliă
Gen.	aliō-rum	aliā-rum	aliō-rum
Dat. Abl.	aliī-s in all genders.		

§ 40. Hic, *this near me* (stem ho-, ha-, and the particle -ce), is thus declined :—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	hĭ-c	haec	hō-c
Acc.	hu-nc	ha-nc	hō-c
Gen.	hujus } in all genders		
Dat.	huic } in all genders		
Abl.	hō-c	hā-c	hō-c

Plural.

Nom.	hī	hae	haec
Acc.	hō-s	hā-s	haec
Gen.	hō-rum	hā-rum	hō-rum
Dat. Abl.	hī-s in all genders.		

Note 36. The particle cĕ was sometimes added to those cases of ille and istĕ which end in -s, and to the other cases in the form of c.

Singular.

Nom.	illĭ-c	illaec	illū-c
Acc.	illu-nc	illa-nc	illū-c
Gen.	illīusce } in all genders		
Dat.	illī-c } in all genders		
Abl.	illŏ-c	illā-c	illō-c

Plural.

Nom.	illī-c	illaec	illaec
Acc.	illo-sce	illa-sce	illaec
Dat. Abl.	illi-sce in all genders.		

§ 41. Is, *that* (stem i-, and eo-, ea-), is thus declined:—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ĭ-s	ĕă	ĭ-d
Acc.	ĕu-m	ĕa-m	i-d
Gen.	ejus } in all genders		
Dat.	eī } in all genders		
Abl.	eō	eā	eō

Plural.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ēī or ii	eae	eă
Acc.	eō-s	eā-s	eă
Gen.	eō-rum	eā-rum	eō-rum
Dat. Abl.	ĕī-s or ii-s in all genders.		

§ 42. Idem, *same* (compound of is and suffix -dem), is thus declined:—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ī-dem	ĕă-dem	ĭ-dem
Acc.	eu-ndem	ea-ndem	ĭ-dem
Gen.	ejusdem } in all genders		
Dat.	eidem } in all genders		
Abl.	eō-dem	eā-dem	eō-dem

Plural.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ĕī-dem	eae-dem	ĕă-dem
Acc.	eō-sdem	eā-sdem	eă-dem
Gen.	eō-rundem	eā-rundem	eō-rundem
Dat. Abl.	ei-sdem in all genders.		

Note 37. The dat. sing. is frequently ēī and ēi, rarely ĕī. Cases of is are seldom found in poetry. Nom. plur. masc. īdem and dat. and abl. plur. īsdem are frequent in poetry; ĕīsdem only occurs once.

§ 43. Qui, *which* (stem quo-, qua-, and qui-), is thus declined as a relative pronoun:—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	qui	quae	quŏ-d
Acc.	que-m	qua-m	quŏ-d
Gen.	cujus } in all genders		
Dat.	cui } in all genders		
Abl.	quō	quā	quō

Plural.

Nom.	quī	quae	quae
Acc.	quō-s	quā-s	quae
Gen.	quō-rum	quā-rum	quō-rum
Dat. Abl.	quĭ-bŭs (sometimes quī-s) in all genders.		

Note 38. The following words have certain differences of form according to their use as substantives or adjectives:—

Substantive. *Adjective.*

Quĭ-s, qui, *who? what?* interrogative pronoun.

Singular.

	Substantive			Adjective		
Nom.	quĭ-s	(quĭ-s)	quĭ-d	qui or quĭ-s	quae	quŏ-d
Acc.			quĭ-d			quŏ-d

The other cases are like those of qui (relative). So also quisnam, *who, pray?*

Qui-s, qui, *any one, any;* indefinite pronoun.

Singular.

	Substantive		Adjective		
Nom.	quĭ-s	quĭ-d	qui or quĭ-s	quă or quĭ-s	quŏ-d
Acc.		quĭ-d			quŏ-d

Plural.

Nom. } Acc. } quă common to both uses.

The other cases are like those of qui (relative). So also aliquis, *some;* ecquis, *any?*

Note 39. Ecquis, *any?* quisquis, *whosoever;* quisquam, *any at all;* are found chiefly in the following cases:—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ecquĭ-s ecquī	ecquă or ecquae	ecquĭ-d ecquŏ-d
Acc.	ecque-m	ecqua-m	ecquĭ-d ecquŏ-d
Dat.	eccui		
Abl.	ecquō		ecquō

Plural.

Nom.	ecquī		
Acc.	ecquō-s	ecquā-s.	

Singular.

Nom.	qui-squĭ-s	qui-dquĭ-d or qui-cquĭ-d
Acc.		qui-dquĭ-d or qui-cquĭ-d
Abl.	quōquō	quōquō

Plural.

Nom.	quīquī.

Singular.

Nom.	qui-squam	qui-cquam
Acc.	que-mquam	qui-cquam
Gen.	cujusquam (in all genders)	
Dat.	cuiquam (in all genders)	
Abl.	quōquam	quōquam.

§ 44. Declension of Numerals.

Cardinals. The following are declined:—**ūnus**, *one;* **dŭŏ**, *two;* **trēs**, *three;* **dŭcenti**, *two hundred* (and other multiples of *a hundred* below *a thousand*); **millĕ**, *a thousand*, when used as a neuter substantive. **Millĕ** used as an adjective is indeclinable.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ūnŭ-s	ună	unu-m
Voc	unĕ		
Acc.	unu-m	una-m	unu-m
Gen.	unīŭs } in all genders		
Dat.	unī } in all genders		
Abl.	unō	unā	unō

Plural.

Nom.	unī	unae	ună
Acc.	unō-s	unā-s	ună
Gen.	unō-rum	unā-rum	unō-rum
Dat. Abl.	unī-s in all genders.		

Plural.

Nom.	dŭŏ	duae	duŏ
Acc.	duō-s, duŏ	duā-s	duŏ
Gen.	duō-rum	duā-rum	duō-rum
	du-um in all genders		
Dat. Abl.	duō-bŭs	duā-bŭs	duō-bŭs.

Plural.

	Masc. and Fem.		Neut.
Nom. Acc.	trē-s		trĭ-ă
Gen.		tri-um	
Dat.		tri-bŭs.	

Plural.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	dŭcentī	ducentae	ducentă
Acc.	ducentō-s	ducentā-s	ducentă
Gen.	ducent-um } in all genders.		
Dat. Abl.	ducentī-s		

Singular.

Nom. Acc.	millĕ

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	millĭ-ă
Gen.	milli-um
Dat. Abl.	milli-bŭs.

Ordinals and *Distributives* are declinable adjectives with **-o** and **-a** stems. The genitive plural of distributives usually ends in **-um** (for **-ōrum**, **-ārum**).

Note 40. The plural of **ūnus** is only used with substantives whose plural is singular in meaning, e.g. **aedes** (plural), *a house;* **castră**, *a camp;* **litterae**, *a letter* (epistle). For the other numbers **trini**, *three,* and the distributives are used (see Appendix II. p. 108).

VERBS.

§ 45. Verbs in Latin have inflexions of voice, number, person, mood, and tense. A complete verb in Latin has :—

1. Two Voices: Active, as ămo, *I love;* and Passive, as ămŏr, *I am loved.*

2. Two Numbers: Singular and Plural (§ 8 on nouns).

3. Three Persons (First, Second, Third) in each number (§ 33 on pronouns).

4. Three Moods: marking the *mode* in which the action is viewed :—

Indicative: as amo, *I love.*
Subjunctive: as amem, *I be loving* or *I love.*
Imperative: as amā, *love thou.*

5. Six Tenses (in the Indicative mood, active voice): marking the *time* when the action is performed :—

Incomplete action.

Present: as amo, *I am loving* or *I love.*
Future: as amābo, *I shall love.*
Imperfect: as amabam, *I was loving.*

Completed action.

Perfect: as amāvi, *I have loved* or *I loved.*
Future Perfect: as amāvĕro, *I shall have loved.*
Pluperfect: as amaveram, *I had loved.*

6. Four Verbal Forms :—

Infinitive: as amāre, *to love.*
Participle: as amans, *loving.*
Gerund and Gerundive: as amandum, *loving;* amandus, *to be loved.*
Supine: as amātum, *to love* (after a verb of motion).

§ 46. Deponent Verbs.

Verbs which have no active voice, but are active in meaning, are called Deponents: as hortor, *I exhort;* morior, *I die.*

§ 47. Classification of Verbs.

The verb has three stems, the Present, Perfect, and Supine stem, from which all other parts are formed.

Verbs are commonly divided according to their form into four classes, called conjugations.

The first conjugation contains all verbs whose present stem ends in -a: as ămo, *I love;* infin. amā-re.

The second conjugation contains all verbs whose present stem ends in -e: as mŏneo, *I advise;* infin. monē-re.

The third conjugation contains all verbs whose present stem ends in a consonant, or in -u or in -ĭ (short), as

rĕgo, *I rule;* infin. reg-ĕre.
trĭbu-o, *I assign;* infin. tribu-ĕre.
căpio, *I take;* infin. cap-ĕre.

The fourth conjugation contains all verbs whose present stem ends in ī (long): as audi-o, *I hear;* infin. audī-re.

§ 48. Conjugation of Verbs.

First conjugation. Ex. amo, *I love.*
Second conjugation. Ex. moneo, *I advise.*
Third conjugation. Ex. rego, *I rule.*
Fourth conjugation. Ex. audio, *I hear.*

§ 49. Present Stem.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Present, *I am loving* or *I love*, etc.

Singular. 1	2	3	*Plural.* 1	2	3
ăm-o	amā-s	amă-t	amā-m-ŭs	amā-t-ĭs	ama-nt.
mone-o	monē-s	monĕ-t	monē-m-us	monēt-is	mone-nt.
reg-o	reg-ĭs	reg-ĭt	reg-ĭm-us	reg-ĭt-is	reg-unt.
audi-o	audī-s	audĭ-t	audī-m-us	audī-t-is	audi-unt.

Indicative Future, *I shall love*, etc.

amā-b-o	b-ĭs	b-ĭt	b-ĭm-ŭs	b-ĭt-ĭs	b-unt.
monē-b-o	b-ĭs	b-ĭt	b-ĭm-us	b-ĭt-is	b-unt.
reg-am	ēs	ĕt	ēm-us	ēt-is	ent.
audi-am	ēs	ĕt	ēm-us	ēt-is	ent.

Indicative Imperfect, *I was loving*, etc.

amā-b-am	b-ās	b-ăt	b-ām-ŭs	b-at-ĭs	b-ant.
monē-b-am	b-as	b-at	b-am-us	b-at-is	b-ant.
reg-ēb-am	ēb-as	ēb-at	ēb-am-us	ēb-at-is	ēb-ant.
audi-ēb-am	ēb-as	ēb-at	ēb-am-us	ēb-at-is	ēb-ant.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE PRESENT, *I am being loved*, etc.

Singular. 1	2	3	*Plural.* 1	2	3
am-ŏr	amā-r-ĭs	t-ŭr	m-ŭr	mĭn-ī	nt-ŭr.
mone-ŏr	mone-r-is	t-ur	m-ur	min-i	nt-ur.
reg-ŏr	reg-ĕr-is	ĭt-ur	ĭm-ur	ĭmin-i	unt-ur.
audi-ŏr	audī-r-is	t-ur	m-ur	min-i	audi-unt-ur.

INDICATIVE FUTURE, *I shall be loved*, etc.

1	2	3	1	2	3
amā-b-ŏr	b-ĕr-ĭs	b-ĭt-ŭr	b-ĭm-ŭr	b-ĭmĭn-ī	b-unt-ŭr.
monē-b-ŏr	b-ĕr-is	b-ĭt-ur	b-ĭm-ur	b-ĭmin-i	b-unt-ur.
reg-ăr	ēr-is	ēt-ur	ēm-ur	ēmin-i	ent-ur.
audi-ăr	ēr-is	ēt-ur	ēm-ur	ēmin-i	ent-ur.

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT, *I was being loved*, etc.

1	2	3	1	2	3
amā-b-ăr	b-ār-ĭs	b-āt-ŭr	b-ām-ŭr	b-āmĭn-ī	b-ant-ŭr.
monē-b-ar	b-ar-is	b-at-ur	b-am-ur	b-amin-i	b-ant-ur.
reg-ēb-ar	ēb-ar-is	ēb-at-ur	ēb-am-ur	ēb-amin-i	ē-bant-ur.
audi-ēb-ar	ēb-ar-is	ēb-at-ur	ēb-am-ur	ēb-amin-i	ēb-ant-ur.

ACTIVE VOICE—*continued.*

Subjunctive Present.

	Singular.			*Plural.*	
1	2	3	1	2	3
ame-m	amē-s	amĕ-t	amē-m-ŭs	amē-t-ĭs	ame-nt.
mone-am	ās	ăt	ām-us	āt-is	ant.
reg-am	ās	ăt	ām-us	āt-is	ant.
audi-am	ās	ăt	ām-us	āt-is	ant.

Subjunctive Imperfect.

amā-r-em	r-ēs	r-ĕt	r-ēm-ŭs	r-ēt-ĭs	r-ent.
monē-r-em	r-es	r-et	r-em-us	r-et-is	r-ent.
reg-ĕr-em	ĕr-es	ĕr-et	ĕr-em-us	ĕr-et-is	ĕr-ent.
audī-r-em	r-es	r-et	r-em-us	r-et-is	r-ent.

Imperative Present, *love thou*, etc.

Singular.	*Plural.*
2	2
amā	amā-t-ĕ.
monē	monē-t-e.
reg-ĕ	reg-ĭt-e.
audī	audī-t-e.

Imperative Future, *thou shalt love*, etc.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
2	3	2	3
amā-t-o	t-o	t-ōt-ĕ	nt-o.
monē-t-o	t-o	t-ot-e	nt-o.
reg-ĭt-o	ĭt-o	ĭt-ot-e	unt-o.
audī-t-o	t-o	t-ot-e	audi-unt-o.

PASSIVE VOICE—*continued.*

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

Singular. 1	2	3	*Plural.* 1	2	3
amē-r	r-ĭs	t-ŭr	m-ŭr	min-ī	nt-ŭr.
mone-ăr	ār-is	āt-ur	ām-ur	āmin-i	ant-ur.
reg-ăr	ār-is	āt-ur	ām-ur	āmin-i	ant-ur.
audi-ăr	ār-is	āt-ur	ām-ur	āmin-i	ant-ur.

SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERFECT.

amā-r-ĕr	r-ēr-ĭs	r-ēt-ŭr	r-ēm-ŭr	r-ēmĭn-ī	r-ent-ŭr.
monē-r-er	r-er-is	r-et-ur	r-em-ur	r-emin-i	r-ent-ur.
reg-ĕr-er	ĕr-er-is	ĕr-et-ur	ĕr-em-ur	ĕr-emin-i	ĕr-ent-ur.
audī-r-er	r-er-is	r-et-ur	r-em-ur	r-emin-i	r-ent-ur.

IMPERATIVE PRESENT, *be thou loved.*

Singular. 2	*Plural.* 2
amā-r-ĕ	mĭn-ī.
monē-r-e	min-i.
reg-ĕr-e	ĭmin-i.
audī-r-e	min-i.

IMPERATIVE FUTURE, *thou shalt be loved.*

Singular. 2	3	*Plural.* 3
amā-t-ŏr	t-ŏr	nt-ŏr.
monē-t-or	t-or	nt-or.
reg-ĭt-or	ĭt-or	unt-or.
audī-t-or	t-or	audi-unt-or.

§ 50. Perfect Stem.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Perfect, *I have loved* or *I loved*, etc.

	Singular. 1	2	3	*Plural.* 1	2	3
ămā-v- mŏn-u- re-x- audī-v-	i	is-ti	ĭt	ĭm-ŭs	is-tĭs	ēr-unt.

Indicative Completed Future, *I shall have loved*, etc.

	1	2	3	1	2	3
ama-v- mon-u- re-x- audi-v-	ĕr-o	ĕr-ĭs	ĕr-ĭt	ĕr-ĭm-ŭs	ĕr-ĭt-ĭs	ĕr-int.

Indicative Pluperfect, *I had loved*, etc.

	1	2	3	1	2	3
ama-v- mon-u- re-x- audi-v-	ĕr-am	ĕr-ās	ĕr-ăt	ĕr-ām-ŭs	ĕr-āt-ĭs	ĕr-ant.

§ 51. Supine Stem.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Perfect, *I have been loved*, etc.

	Singular. 1	2	3		*Plural.* 1	2	3
ămā-tŭ-s mŏn-ĭtu-s rec-tu-s audī-tu-s	sum	ĕs	est	ama-tī mon-iti rec-ti audi-ti	sŭmŭs	estĭs	sunt

Indicative Completed Future, *I shall have been loved*, etc.

	1	2	3		1	2	3
ama-tu-s mon-itu-s rec-tu-s audi-tu-s	ĕro	ĕris	ĕrĭt	ama-ti mon-iti rec-ti audi-ti	ĕrĭmŭs	ĕrĭtĭs	ĕrunt.

Indicative Pluperfect, *I had been loved*, etc.

	1	2	3		1	2	3
ama-tu-s mon-itu-s rec-tu-s audi-tu-s	ĕram	ĕrās	ĕrăt	ama-ti mon-iti rec-ti audi-ti	ĕrāmŭs	ĕrātĭs	ĕrant.

ACTIVE VOICE—*continued.*

SUBJUNCTIVE PERFECT.

	Singular. 1	2	3	*Plural.* 1	2	3
ama-v- mon-u- re-x- audi-v-	ĕr-im	er-ī̆s	ēr-ĭt	ĕr-ī̆m-us	ĕr-ī̆t-ĭs	ĕr-int.

SUBJUNCTIVE PLUPERFECT.

ama-v- mon-u- re-x- audī-v-	is-sem	is-sēs	is-sĕt	is-sem-ŭs	is-sēt-ĭs	is-sent.

PASSIVE VOICE—*continued.*

SUBJUNCTIVE PERFECT.

	Singular. 1	2	3		*Plural.* 1	2	3
ama-tu-s mon-itu-s rec-tu-s audi-tu-s	sim	sīs	sĭt	ama-ti mon-iti rec-ti audi-ti	sīmŭs	sītĭs	sint.

SUBJUNCTIVE PLUPERFECT.

	1	2	3		1	2	3
ama-tu-s mon-itu-s rec-tu-s audi-tu-s	essem	essēs	essĕt	ama-ti mon-iti rec-ti audi-ti	essēmŭs	essētĭs	essent.

§ 52. Verbal Noun-forms.

ACTIVE VOICE.			PASSIVE VOICE.	
Infinitive Present, *to love*, etc.			*to be loved*, etc.	
Present Stem.	Perfect Stem.	Supine Stem.	Present Stem.	Supine Stem.
ămā-r-ĕ			ămā-r-ī	
monē-r-e			mŏnē-r-ī	
rĕg-ĕr-e			reg-ī	
audī-r-e.			audī-r-ī.	
Infinitive Future, *to be about to love*, etc.			*to be about to be loved*, etc.	
		ămā-t-ūrŭ-s, mŏn-ĭt-uru-s, rec-t-uru-s, audī-t-uru-s } essĕ.		ămā-tu-m, mŏn-ĭtu-m, rec-tu-m, audī-tu-m } īrī.
Infinitive Perfect, *to have loved*, etc.			*to have been loved*, etc.	
	ămā-v-is-sĕ			ămā-tŭ-s, mŏn-ĭtu-s, rec-tu-s, audī-tu-s } essĕ.
	mon-u-is-se			
	re-x-is-se			
	audī-v-is-se.			

Participle Present, *loving*, etc.

ăma-ns
mŏne-ns
rĕg-ens
audie-ns.

Participle Future, *about to love*, etc.

ămā-t-ūrŭ-s
mŏn-ĭt-uru-s
rec-t-uru-s
audī-t-uru-s.

Participle Perfect. *loved* or *having been loved*, etc.

ămā-tŭ-s
mŏn-ĭtu-s
rec-tu-s
audī-tu-s.

Gerund, *loving*, etc.

ăma-ndu-m
mŏne-ndu-m
rĕg-endu-m
aud-i-endu-m.

Supines.

ămā-tu-m	ămā-tū
mŏn-ĭtu-m	mon-ĭtu
rec-tu-m	rec-tu
audī-tu-m	audī-tu.

Gerundive, (*that ought*) *to be loved*, etc.

ăma-ndŭ-s
mŏne-ndu-s
rĕg-endu-s
audi-endu-s.

§ 53. *Infinitive.*

The Future Infinitive Active is composed of the future participle active and the present infinitive of sum, *I am.* When a verb has no future the future infinitive is formed by fore ut, as

dīco fŏrĕ ut pluat, *I say that it will rain.*

The Future Infinitive Passive is composed of the supine and the present infinitive passive of eo, *I go* *. When a verb has no supine the future infinitive passive is formed by fore ut, as

dīco fŏrĕ ut urgeātŭr, *I say that he will be pushed.*

§ 54. *Participles.*

The Present Participle Active is declined like an adjective with stem ending in **-nti.**

The Future Participle Active is declined like an adjective with stem ending in **-o.**

There is no Perfect Participle Active.

" " Present Participle Passive.

" " Future Participle Passive.

The Perfect Participle Passive is declined like an adjective with stem ending in **-o.**

§ 55. The Gerund is a verbal substantive with stem ending in **-ndo.** It is used in acc., gen., dat., and abl. singular.

§ 56. The Gerundive is a verbal adjective with stem ending in **-ndo.** It is used in the singular and plural.

§ 57. The Supines are the accusative and ablative cases of a verb-noun of the 4th Declension (stems ending in **-u**).

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* In the expression ămātum īrī the supine is active and may be followed by an accusative; īrī is used impersonally, *it is being gone,* i.e. *there is a going.* Hence, for example, the phrase dīco nōs ămātum īrī means, *I say that there is a going towards loving us.*

Inflexions of Deponent Verbs.

§ 58. Deponent verbs have the following forms:—

(1) Of the Passive voice: all except the future infinitive (e. g. amatum iri).

(2) Of the Active voice: Participle Present.
„ Future.
Infinitive Future.

(3) Gerund, Gerundive, Supine.

Verbs with Ĭ Stems.

§ 59. The following words have the present stem ending in -ĭ, which falls out before -ĭ or -ĕr in inflexion. They belong to the 3rd Conjugation.

Căpio, cŭpio, făcio,
take, desire, make,
fŏdio, fŭgio, jăcio,
dig, flee, cast,
părio, quătio, răpio, săpio,
get, bring forth, shake, snatch, be wise.
Compounds of (-spĕcio) and (-lăcio)
look, entice.
Deponents, grădior,
step,
mŏrior, pătior,
die, suffer.

Note 41. Ŏrior, ŏrīrī, *rise*, and pŏtior, pŏtīrī, *be master*, have the following forms belonging to a present stem in -ĭ:—

Indic. Pres.	or-ĕr-ĭs, or-ĭt-ŭr
	pot-ĭt-ŭr.
Subj. Impf.	or-ĕr-ēt-ŭr
	pot-ĕr-ēt-ŭr, pot-ĕr-ēm-ŭr, pot-ĕr-ent-ŭr.

INFLEXIONS OF VERBS WITH Ĭ STEMS.

§ 60. Ex. cap-ĭ-o, *I take.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT.			
Singular	1	căp-i-o	căp-i-am
	2	cap-ĭs	cap-i-ās
	3	cap-ĭt	cap-i-ăt
Plural	1	cap-ĭm-ŭs	cap-i-ām-ŭs
	2	cap-ĭt-ĭs	cap-i-āt-ĭs
	3	cap-i-unt.	cap-i-ant.
FUTURE.			
Singular	1	căp-i-am	
	2	cap-i-ēs	
	3	cap-i-ĕt	
Plural	1	cap-i-ēm-ŭs	
	2	cap-i-ēt-ĭs	
	3	cap-i-ent.	
IMPERFECT.			
Singular	1	căp-i-ēb-am	căp-ĕr-em
	2	cap-i-eb-ās	cap-er-ēs
	3	cap-i-eb-ăt	cap-er-ĕt
Plural	1	cap-i-eb-ām-ŭs	cap-er-ēm-ŭs
	2	cap-i-eb-āt-ĭs	cap-er-ēt-ĭs
	3	cap-i-eb-ant.	cap-er-ent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.			FUTURE.		
Singular	2	căp-ĕ	*Singular*	2, 3	căp-ĭt-o
Plural	2	cap-ĭt-ĕ.	*Plural*	2	cap-ĭt-ōt-ĕ
				3	cap-i-unt-o.

INFINITIVE PRESENT căp-ĕr-ĕ.
PARTICIPLE PRESENT căp-i-ens.
GERUND căp-i-endu-m.

PASSIVE VOICE.

		Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Present.			
Singular	1	căp-i-ŏr	căp-i-ăr
	2	cap-ĕr-ĭs	cap-i-ār-ĭs
	3	cap-ĭt-ŭr	cap-i-āt-ŭr
Plural	1	cap-ĭm-ŭr	cap-i-ām-ŭr
	2	cap-ĭmĭn-ī	cap-i-āmĭn-ī
	3	cap-i-unt-ŭr.	cap-i-ant-ŭr.
Future.			
Singular	1	căp-i-ăr	
	2	cap-i-ēr-ĭs	
	3	cap-i-ēt-ŭr	
Plural	1	cap-i-ēm-ŭr	
	2	cap-i-ēmĭn-ī	
	3	cap-i-ent-ŭr.	
Imperfect.			
Singular	1	căp-i-ēb-ăr	căp-ĕr-ĕr
	2	cap-i-eb-ār-ĭs	cap-er-ēr-ĭs
	3	cap-i-eb-āt-ŭr	cap-er-ēt-ŭr
Plural	1	cap-i-eb-ām-ŭr	cap-er-ēm-ŭr
	2	cap-i-eb-āmĭn-ī	cap-er-ēmĭn-ī
	3	cap-i-eb-ant-ŭr.	cap-er-ent-ŭr.

Imperative.

Present.			Future.		
Singular	2	căp-ĕr-ĕ	*Singular*	2, 3	căp-ĭt-ŏr
Plural	2	cap-ĭmĭn-ī.	*Plural*	3	cap-i-unt-ŏr.

Infinitive Present   căp-ī.

Gerundive   căp-i-endŭ-s.

§ 61. INFLEXIONS OF THE VERB sum, *I am.*

These tenses are formed from the roots **es-** and **fu-**.

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRESENT, *I am.*				
Singular	1	s-um	s-im	
	2	ĕs	s-īs	
	3	es-t	s-ĭt	
Plural	1	s-ŭm-ŭs	s-īm-ŭs	
	2	es-t-ĭs	s-īt-ĭs	
	3	s-unt.	s-int.	
FUTURE, *I shall be.*				
Singular	1	ĕr-o		
	2	er-ĭs		
	3	er-ĭt		
Plural	1	er-ĭm-ŭs		
	2	er-ĭt-ĭs		
	3	er-unt.		
IMPERFECT, *I was.*				
Singular	1	ĕr-am	es-s-em	f-ŏr-em
	2	er-ās	es-s-ēs	f-or-ēs
	3	er-ăt	es-s-ĕt	f-or-ĕt
Plural	1	er-ām-ŭs	es-s-ēm-ŭs	f-or-ēm-ŭs
	2	er-āt-ĭs	es-s-ēt-ĭs	f-or-ēt-ĭs
	3	er-ant.	es-s-ent.	f-or-ent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT, *be.*			FUTURE, *thou shalt be.*		
Singular	2	ĕs	*Singular*	2	es-t-o
				3	es-t-o
Plural	2	es-t-ĕ	*Plural*	2	es-t-ōt-ĕ
				3	s-unt-o.

INFINITIVE PRESENT es-s-ĕ. FUTURE fŏ-r-ĕ or fŭt-ūrŭ-s essĕ.
PARTICIPLE FUTURE fŭt-ūrŭ-s.

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PERFECT, *I have been,* or *I was.*			
Singular	1	fŭ-ī	fŭ-ĕr-im
	2	fu-is-ti	fu-er-ī̆s
	3	fu-ĭt	fu-er-ĭt
Plural	1	fu-ĭm-ŭs	fu-er-ī̆m-ŭs
	2	fu-is-tĭ-s	fu-er-ī̆t-ĭs
	3	fu-ēr-unt or fu-ēr-ĕ.	fu-er-int.
COMPLETED FUTURE, *I shall have been.*			
Singular	1	fŭ-ĕr-o	
	2	fu-er-ī̆s	
	3	fu-er-ĭt	
Plural	1	fu-er-ī̆m-ŭs	
	2	fu-er-ī̆t-ĭs	
	3	fu-er-int.	
PLUPERFECT, *I had been.*			
Singular	1	fŭ-ĕr-am	fŭ-is-sem
	2	fu-er-ās	fu-is-sēs
	3	fu-er-ăt	fu-is-sĕt
Plural	1	fu-er-ām-ŭs	fu-is-sēmŭs
	2	fu-er-āt-ĭs	fu-is-sēt-ĭs
	3	fu-er-ant.	fu-is-sent.

INFINITIVE PERFECT fŭ-is-sĕ.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

§ 62. Possum, *I can*, compounded of pote sum.

Present Stem.

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT, *I can*.			
Singular	1	pos-s-um	pos-s-im
	2	pŏt-ĕs	pos-s-īs
	3	pot-es-t	pos-s-ĭt
Plural	1	pos-s-ŭm-ŭs	pos-s-īm-ŭs
	2	pot-es-t-ĭs	pos-s-īt-ĭs
	3	pos-s-unt.	pos-s-int.
FUTURE, *I shall be able to*.			
Singular	1	pŏt-ĕr-o	
	2	pot-er-ĭs	
	3	pot-er-ĭt	
Plural	1	pot-er-ĭm-ŭs	
	2	pot-er-ĭt-ĭs	
	3	pot-er-unt.	
IMPERFECT, *I was able to*.			
Singular	1	pŏt-ĕr-am	pos-s-em
	2	pot-er-ās	pos-s-ēs
	3	pot-er-ăt	pos-s-ĕt
Plural	1	pot-er-ām-ŭs	pos-s-ēm-ŭs
	2	pot-er-āt-ĭs	pos-s-ēt-ĭs
	3	pot-er-ant.	pos-s-ent.

INFINITIVE PRESENT, *to be able to*.

pos-s-ĕ.

The present stem is like that of sum; the perfect stem is pŏtu-.

Perfect Stem.

PERFECT, *I could*, or *I have been able to.*

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Singular	1	pŏt-u-ī	pŏt-u-ĕr-im
	2	pot-u-is-ti	pot-u-er-ĭs
	3	pot-u-ĭt	pot-u-er-ĭt
Plural	1	pot-u-ĭm-ŭs	pot-u-er-ĭm-ŭs
	2	pot-u-is-tĭ-s	pot-u-er-ĭt-ĭs
	3	pot-u-ēr-unt.	pot-u-er-int.

COMPLETED FUTURE, *I shall have been able to.*

Singular	1	pŏt-u-ĕr-o
	2	pot-u-er-ĭs
	3	pot-u-er-ĭt
Plural	1	pot-u-er-ĭm-ŭs
	2	pot-u-er-ĭt-ĭs
	3	pot-u-er-int.

PLUPERFECT, *I could have.*

Singular	1	pŏt-u-ĕr-am	pŏt-u-is-sem
	2	pot-u-er-ās	pot-u-is-sēs
	3	pot-u-er-ăt	pot-u-is-sĕt
Plural	1	pot-u-er-ām-ŭs	pot-u-is-sēm-ŭs
	2	pot-u-er-āt-ĭs	pot-u-is-sēt-ĭs
	3	pot-u-er-ant.	pot-u-is-sent.

INFINITIVE PERFECT, *to have been able to.*

pŏt-u-is-s-ĕ.

§ 63. Vŏlo, *I am willing;* nōlo (ne-volo), *I am unwilling;* mālo (mag-volo), *I prefer*, are thus inflected in the present stem:—

Indicative Present, *I am willing*, etc.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
1	2	3	1	2	3
vŏl-o	vī-s	vul-t	vŏl-ŭm-ŭs	vul-t-ĭs	vŏl-unt.
nōl-o	non vī-s	non vul-t	nōl-um-us	non vul-t-is	nōl-unt.
māl-o	mā-vī-s	mā-vul-t	māl-um-us	mā-vul-t-is	māl-unt.

Indicative Future, *I shall be willing*, etc.

vŏl-am	vŏl-ēs	vŏl-ĕt	vŏl-ēm-ŭs	vŏl-ēt-ĭs	vŏl-ent.
	nōl-es	nōl-et	nōl-em-us	nōl-et-is	nōl-ent.
	māl-es	māl-et	māl-em-us	māl-et-is	māl-ent.

Indicative Imperfect, *I was (being) willing*, etc.

vŏl-ēb-am	vŏl-ēb-ās	vŏl-ēb-ăt	vŏl-ēb-ām-ŭs	vŏl-ēb-āt-ĭs	vŏl-ēb-ant.
nōl-eb-am	nōl-eb-as	nōl-eb-at	nōl-eb-am-us	nōl-eb-at-is	nōl-eb-ant.
māl-eb-am	māl-eb-as	māl-eb-at	māl-eb-am-us	māl-eb-at-is	māl-eb-ant.

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

vĕl-im	vĕl-īs	vĕl-ĭt	vĕl-īm-ŭs	vĕl-īt-ĭs	vĕl-int.
nōl-im	nōl-is	nōl-it	nōl-im-us	nōl-it-is	nōl-int.
māl-im	māl-is	māl-it	māl-im-us	māl-it-is	māl-int.

SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERFECT.

vel-l-em	vel-l-ēs	vel-l-ĕt	vel-l-ēm-ŭs	vel-l-ēt-ĭs	vel-l-ent.
nol-l-em	nol-l-es	nol-l-et	nol-l-em-us	nol-l-et-is	nol-l-ent.
mal-l-em	mal-l-es	mal-l-et	mal-l-em-us	mal-l-et-is	mal-l-ent.

IMPERATIVE PRESENT, *be unwilling.*

	nōl-ī			nōl-īt-ĕ.	

IMPERATIVE FUTURE, *thou shalt be unwilling.*

	nol-īt-o	nol-īt-o		nōlīt-ōt-ĕ	nōl-unt-o.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.	PARTICIPLE PRESENT.	GERUND.
vel-l-ĕ	vŏl-ens.	vŏl-endu-m.
nol-l-e		
mal-l-e.		

Note 42. These verbs have all the tenses of the perfect stem, as indicative perfect vŏl-u-i, nōl-u-i, māl-u-i; but have no supine stem (see § 72).

§ 64. Eo, *I go* (stem i-), is thus declined:—

Present Stem.

		Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Present, *I am going*, or *I go*.			
Singular	1	ĕ-o	ĕ-am
	2	īs	e-ās
	3	ĭt	e-ăt
Plural	1	īm-ŭs	e-ām-ŭs
	2	īt-ĭs	e-āt-ĭs
	3	ĕ-unt.	e-ant.
Future, *I shall go*.			
Singular	1	īb-o	
	2	ib-ĭs	
	3	ib-ĭt	
Plural	1	ib-ĭm-ŭs	
	2	ib-ĭt-ĭs	
	3	ib-unt.	
Imperfect, *I was going*.			
Singular	1	īb-am	īr-em
	2	ib-ās	ir-ēs
	3	ib-ăt	ir-ĕt
Plural	1	ib-ām-ŭs	ir-ēm-ŭs
	2	ib-āt-ĭs	ir-ēt-ĭs
	3	ib-ant.	ir-ent.

Imperative.

Present, *go*.
Sing. 2 ī
Plur. 2 īt-ĕ.

Future, *thou shalt go*.
Sing. 2 & 3 īt-o
Plur. 2 īt-ōt-ĕ
3 ĕ-unt-o.

Infinitive Present īr-ĕ.
Participle Present ĭ-ens, acc. ĕ-unte-m.
Gerund ĕ-undu-m.

Perfect Stem.

		Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Perfect, *I have gone*, or *I went.*			
Singular	1	i-i	ĭ-ĕr-im
	2	is-ti	i-er-ĭs
	3	i-it or īt	i-er-ĭt
Plural	1		
	2	is-tĭ-s	
	3	ĭ-ēr-unt.	
Completed Future, *I shall have gone.*			
Singular	1	ĭ-ĕr-o	
	2	i-er-ĭs	
	3	i-er-ĭt.	
Pluperfect, *I had gone.*			
Singular	1		is-sem
	2		is-sēs
	3	ĭ-ĕr-ăt	is-sĕt
Plural	1		is-sēm-ŭs
	2		
	3	i-er-ant.	is-sent.

Infinitive Perfect ĭ-is-se or is-sĕ. Future ĭt-ūrŭ-s essĕ.

Participle Future ĭt-ūrŭ-s.

§ 65. Fio, *I become* (stem fi-), is thus declined:—
It is used as the passive of facio, *I make.*

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT, *I am becoming.*			
Singular	1	fī-o	fī-am
	2	fīs	fi-ās
	3	fĭt	fi-ăt
Plural	1		fi-ām-ŭs
	2		fi-āt-ĭs
	3	fī-unt.	fi-ant.
FUTURE, *I shall become.*			
Singular	1	fī-am	
	2	fi-ēs	
	3	fi-ĕt	
Plural	1	fi-ēm-ŭs	
	2	fi-ēt-ĭs	
	3	fi-ent.	
IMPERFECT, *I was becoming.*			
Singular	1	fī-ēb-ām	fĭ-ĕr-em
	2	fi-eb-ās	fi-er-ēs
	3	fi-eb-ăt	fi-er-ĕt
Plural	1	fi-eb-ām-ŭs	fi-er-ēm-ŭs
	2	fi-eb-āt-ĭs	fi-er-ēt-ĭs
	3	fi-eb-ant.	fi-er-ent.

IMPERATIVE PRESENT *Sing.* 2 fī *Plur.* 2 fīt-ĕ.

INFINITIVE PRESENT fĭ-ĕr-ī.

§ 66. Edo, *I eat*, is thus declined in the present stem (see § 72):—

		Indicative.		Subjunctive.		
Present, *I am eating*, or *I eat*.						
Sing.	1	ĕd-o		ĕd-am	or	ĕd-im
	2	ed-ĭs	or ē-s	ed-ās		ed-īs
	3	ed-ĭt	es-t	ed-ăt		ed-ĭt
Plur.	1	ed-ĭm-ŭs		ed-ām-ŭs		ed-īm-ŭs
	2	ed-ĭt-ĭs	es-t-ĭs	ed-āt-ĭs		ed-īt-ĭs
	3	ed-unt.		ed-ant.		ed-int.
Future, *I shall eat.*						
Sing.	1	ĕd-am				
	2	ed-ēs				
	3	ed-ĕt				
Plur.	1	ed-ēm-ŭs				
	2	ed-ēt-ĭs				
	3	ed-ent.				
Imperfect, *I was eating.*						
Sing.	1	ĕd-ēb-am		ĕd-ĕr-em	or	es-s-em
	2	ed-eb-ās		ed-er-ēs		es-s-ēs
	3	ed-eb-ăt		ed-er-ĕt		es-s-ĕt
Plur.	1	ed-eb-ām-ŭs		ed-er-ēm-ŭs		es-s-ēm-ŭs
	2	ed-eb-āt-ĭs		ed-er-ēt-ĭs		es-s-ēt-ĭs
	3	ed-eb-ant.		ed-er-ent.		es-s-ent.

Imperative.

Present, *eat.*				Future, *thou shalt eat.*		
Sing. 2	ĕd-ĕ	or ē-s		*Sing.* 2 & 3	ĕd-ĭt-o	or es-t-o
Plur. 2	ĕd-ĭt-ĕ	es-t-ĕ.		*Plur.* 2	ed-ĭt-ōt-ĕ	es-t-ōt-ĕ.
				3	ed-unt-o.	

Infinitive Present	ĕd-ĕr-ĕ or es-s-ŏ.
Participle Present	ĕd-ens.
Gerundive	ĕd-endŭ-s.

§ 67. Fĕro, *I bear*, is thus inflected in the present stem:—

ACTIVE VOICE.

		Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Present, *I bear.*			
Singular	1	fĕr-o	fĕr-am
	2	fer-s	fer-ās
	3	fer-t	fer-ăt
Plural	1	fĕr-ĭm-ŭs	fer-ām-ŭs
	2	fĕr-t-ĭs	fer-āt-ĭs
	3	fĕr-unt.	fer-ant.
Future, *I shall bear.*			
Singular	1	fĕr-am	
	2	fer-ēs	
	3	fer-ĕt	
Plural	1	fer-ēm-ŭs	
	2	fer-et-ĭs	
	3	fer-ent.	
Imperfect, *I was bearing.*			
Singular	1	fĕr-ēb-am	fer-r-em
	2	fer-eb-ās	fer-r-ēs
	3	fer-eb-ăt	fer-r-ĕt
Plural	1	fer-eb-ām-ŭs	fer-r-ēm-ŭs
	2	fer-eb-āt-ĭs	fer-r-ēt-ĭs
	3	fer-eb-ant.	fer-r-ent.

Imperative.

Present, *bear.*			Future, *thou shalt bear.*		
Sing.	2	fer	*Sing.*	2 & 3	fer-t-o
Plur.	2	fer-t-ĕ.	*Plur.*	2	fer-t-ōt-ĕ
				3	fĕr-unt-o.

Infinitive Present	fer-r-ĕ.
Participle Present	fĕr-ens.
Gerund	fĕr-endu-m.

PASSIVE VOICE.

		Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Present, *I am being borne.*			
Singular	1	fĕr-ŏr	fĕr-ăr
	2	fer-r-ĭs	fer-ār-ĭs
	3	fer-t-ŭr	fer-āt-ŭr
Plural	1	fĕr-ĭm-ŭr	fer-ām-ŭr
	2	fer-ĭmĭn-ī	fer-āmĭn-ī
	3	fer-unt-ŭr.	fer-ant-ŭr.
Future, *I shall be borne.*			
Singular	1	fĕr-ăr	
	2	fer-ēr-ĭs	
	3	fer-ēt-ŭr	
Plural	1	fer-ēm-ŭr	
	2	fer-ēmĭn-ī	
	3	fer-ent-ŭr.	
Imperfect, *I was being borne.*			
Singular	1	fĕr-ēb-ăr	fer-r-ĕr
	2	fer-eb-ār-ĭs	fer-r-ēr-ĭs
	3	fer-eb-āt-ŭr	fer-r-ēt-ŭr
Plural	1	fer-eb-ām-ŭr	fer-r-ēm-ŭr
	2	fer-eb-āmĭn-ī	fer-r-ēmĭn-ī
	3	fer-eb-ant-ŭr.	fer-r-ent-ŭr.

Imperative.

Present, *be borne.*

Sing. 2 fer-r-ĕ

Plur. 2 fĕr-ĭmĭn-ī.

Future, *thou shalt be borne.*

Sing. 2 & 3 fĕr-ĭt-ŏr

Plur. 3 fer-unt-ŏr.

Infinitive Present fer-r-i.

Gerundive fĕr-endŭ-s.

Defective Verbs.

§ 68. Aio, *I say;* fatur, *he speaks;* inquam, *quoth I*, are thus inflected:—

		Indicative.	Subjunctive.
Present.			
Sing.	1	āj-o	
	2	ă-ĭs	āj-ās
	3	ă-ĭt	aj-ăt.
Plur.	3	āj-ŭnt.	
Imperfect.			
Sing.	1	āj-ēb-am	
	2	aj-eb-ās	
	3	aj-eb-ăt	
Plur.	1	aj-eb-ām-ŭs	
	2	aj-eb-āt-ĭs	
	3	aj-eb-ant.	

Indicative Present.
Sing. 3 fāt-ŭr.

Indicative Future.
Sing. 1 fāb-ŏr
3 fab-ĭt-ŭr.

Perfect.
Sing. 3 fā-tŭ-s est.

Indicative Pluperfect.
Sing. 1 fā-tŭ-s ĕram
3 fa-tu-s erăt.

Imperative Present	*Sing.* 2 fār-ĕ.	
Infinitive Present	fār-ī.	
Participle Present	fante-m (acc.)	Perfect fa-tŭ-s.
Gerund	fandī, fandō.	
Gerundive	fandŭ-s.	
Supine		fa-tū.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

Sing. 1 inqua-m
2 inqu-ĭs
3 inqu-ĭt
Plur. 1 inqu-ĭm-ŭs
3 inqu-ĭ-unt.

PERFECT.

Sing. 1 inquĭ-i
2 inqui-s-ti
3 inquĭ-t.

INDICATIVE FUTURE.

Sing. 2 inqu-ĭ-ēs
3 inqu-ĭ-ĕt.

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

Sing. 3 inqu-ĭ-ēb-ăt.

IMPERATIVE PRESENT.

Sing. 2 inqu-ĕ
Plur. 2 inqu-ĭt-ĕ.

FUTURE.

Sing. 2 & 3 inqu-ĭt-o.

§ 69. The verbs coepi, *I begin*, or *I have begun ;* mĕmĭni, *I remember ;* ōdi, *I hate*, are only found in the perfect and tenses formed from the perfect stem.

But IMPERATIVE, *Sing.* 2 mĕmento
Plur. 2 mementōt-ĕ.

Impersonal Verbs.

§ 70. The following verbs are only used in the third person singular. They belong to the second conjugation.

lĭbet,	lĭcet,	mĭsĕret,
it is pleasing,	*it is permitted,*	*it moves to pity,*
ŏportet,	pĭget,	poenĭtet,
it behoves,	*it vexes,*	*it repents,*
also pŭdet, and	taedet,	
it shames,	*it wearies.*	

These verbs are called impersonal because they have no personal subject.

§ 71. Other verbs are used both impersonally and personally, as

fĭt,	accēdit,	accĭdit,
it comes to pass,	*it is added,*	*it happens,*
jŭvat,	lĭquet,	convĕnit,
it delights,	*it is clear,*	*it is suitable,*
plăcet,	dĕcet,	dēdĕcet,
it is pleasing,	*it becomes,*	*it misbecomes.*

§ 72. List of Verbs with Present Infinitive, Perfect Indicative, and Supine.

In the following verbs, wherever the supine is found, the future participle and those tenses of the passive voice which are formed from the supine stem also occur. Where there is no supine, the future participle, if any occurs in Latin writers, is given below.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
ăcuo, *sharpen*	ăcuĕre	ăcui	ăcūtum.
ăgo, *do, drive*	ăgĕre	ēgi	actum.
cōgo, *compel*	cōgĕre	cŏēgi	cŏāctum.
algeo, *be cold*	algēre	alsi.	
ălo, *nourish*	alĕre	ălui	altum.
ăpiscor, *fasten to oneself, get*	ăpisci		aptum.
ădĭpiscor, *attain to*	ădĭpisci		ădeptum.
arceo, *inclose, keep off*	arcēre	arcui.	
exerceo, *exercise*	exercēre	exercui	exercĭtum.
arcesso, *fetch, send for*	arcessĕre	arcessīvi	arcessītum.
ardeo, *be on fire*	ardēre	arsi.	
Future participle arsūrus.			
arguo, *charge with crime*	arguĕre	argui	argūtum.
audeo, *dare*	audēre		ausum.
ausus sum, *I have dared.*			
augeo, *increase, endow*	augēre	auxi	auctum.
bĭbo, *drink*	bĭbĕre	bĭbi	
cădo, *fall*	cădĕre	cĕcĭdi	cāsum.
occĭdo, *fall down*	occĭdĕre	occĭdi	occāsum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
caedo, *fell, cut, slay*	caedĕre	cĕcīdi	caesum.
occīdo, *kill*	occīdĕre	occīdi	occīsum.
-cando, *light*, only in compounds, as			
accendo, *kindle*	accendĕre	accendi	accensum.
căno, *sing*	cănĕre	cĕcĭni	
căpesso, *undertake*	căpessĕre	căpessīvi	căpessitum.
carpo, *pluck*	carpĕre	carpsi	carptum.
căveo, *beware*	căvēre	cāvi	cautum.
cēdo, *yield up*	cēdĕre	cessi	cessum.
censeo, *count*	censēre	censŭi	censum.
cerno, *sift, see*	cernĕre	crēvi	crētum.
cĭeo, *stir up*	cĭēre	cīvi	cĭtum.
concio, *excite*	concīre	concīvi	concĭtum.
cingo, *gird*	cingĕre	cinxi	cinctum.
claudo, *shut*	claudĕre	clausi	clausum.
conclūdo, *shut up*	conclūdĕre	conclūsi	conclūsum.
cŏlo, *till*	cŏlĕre	cŏlui	cultum.
coepio, *begin*	coepĕre	coepi	coeptum.
consŭlo, *consult*	consŭlĕre	consŭlui	consultum.
cŏquo, *cook*	cŏquĕre	coxi	coctum.
crĕpo, *rattle*	crĕpāre	crĕpui	crĕpĭtum.
cresco, *grow*	crescĕre	crēvi	crētum.
cŭbo, *lie*	cŭbāre	cŭbui	cŭbĭtum.
-cumbo, *lie*, only in compounds, as			
accumbo, *recline*	accumbĕre	accŭbui	accŭbĭtum.
cŭpio, *desire*	cŭpĕre	cŭpīvi	cŭpītum.
curro, *run*	currĕre	cŭcurri	cursum.
accurro, *run up*	accurrĕre	accurri	accursum.
dīco, *say*	dīcĕre	dixi	dictum.
disco, *learn*	discĕre	dĭdĭci.	
ēdisco, *learn by heart*	ēdiscĕre	ēdĭdĭci.	

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
dīvĭdo, *divide*	dīvīdĕre	dīvīsi	dīvīsum.
do, *give*	dăre	dĕdi	dătum.
(1) circumdo, *surround*	circumdăre	circumdĕdi	circumdătum.
(2) crēdo, *entrust, believe*	credĕre	crēdĭdi	credĭtum.

So reddo, *give back;* vendo, *sell,* and compounds of do and prepositions of one syllable as ēdo, *give forth, utter.*

dŏcĕo, *teach*	dŏcēre	dŏcŭi	doctum.
dŏmo, *tame*	dŏmāre	dŏmŭi	dŏmĭtum.
dūco, *draw, lead*	dūcĕre	duxi	ductum.
ĕdo, *eat*	ĕdĕre	ēdi	ēsum.
ĕmo, *buy*	ĕmĕre	ēmi	emptum.
(1) ădĭmo, *take away*	ădĭmĕre	ădēmi	ădemptum.
(2) cōmo, *put together, dress*	cōmĕre	compsi	comptum.

So dēmo, *take away;* prōmo, *bring forth;* sūmo, *take.*

ĕo, *go*	īre	ĭi	ĭtum.
ădĕo, *go to*	ădīre	adii	ădĭtum.
vēnĕo, *be for sale*	vēnīre	vēnii.	
ēxŭo, *strip off*	ēxŭere	ēxŭi	exūtum.
făcesso, *cause*	făcessĕre	făcessīvi	făcessītum.
făcio, *make, do*	făcĕre	fēci	factum.
(1) călĕfacio, *make warm*	călĕfăcĕre	călĕfēci	călĕfāctum.
(2) prōfĭcio, *make progress*	prōfĭcĕre	prōfēci	prōfēctum.

So other compounds with prepositions.

fallo, *deceive*	fallĕre	fĕfelli	falsum.
făteor, *acknowledge*	fătēri		fassum.
confĭteor, *confess*	confĭtēri		confessum.
făveo, *be favourable* (dative)	făvēre	făvi	fautum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
-fendo, *strike*, only in compounds, as			
dēfendo, *ward off, guard*	dēfendĕre	dēfendi	dēfensum.
fĕrio, *strike*	fĕrīre	(percussi)	(percussum).
Perfect and supine from percŭtio.			
fĕro, *bring*	ferre	(tŭli)	(lātum).
Perfect and supine from tollo.			
affĕro, *bring to*	afferre	attŭli	allātum.
aufĕro, *carry off*	auferre	abstŭli	ablātum.
diffĕro, *disperse, put off*	differre	distŭli	dilātum.
offĕro, *bring before*	offerre	obtŭli	oblatum.
rĕfero, *bring back*	rĕferre	rēttŭli	rĕlatum.
suffĕro, *bear, endure*	sufferre	(sustinŭi from sustinĕo).	
ferveo, *boil, glow*	fervēre	ferbŭi. / fervi.	
fervo, fervĕre is also used.			
fīdo, *trust*	fīdĕre		fīsum.
fisus sum, *I have trusted.*			
fīgo, *fix*	fīgĕre	fixi	fixum.
fio, *become*	fĭeri.		
findo, *cleave*	findĕre	fĭdi	fissum.
fingo, *form, invent*	fingĕre	finxi	fictum.
flĕo, *weep*	flēre	flēvi	flētum.
flecto, *bend*	flectĕre	flexi	flexum.
-flīgo, *strike*, only used in compounds.			
afflīgo, *strike against*	afflīgĕre	afflixi	afflictum.
flŭo, *flow*	flŭĕre	fluxi.	
fŏdio, *dig*	fŏdĕre	fōdi	fossum.
foveo, *cherish*	fŏvēre	fōvi	fōtum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
frango, *break*	frangĕre	frēgi	fractum.
frĕmo, *roar*, *rage*	frĕmĕre	frĕmŭi	frĕmĭtum.
frīgeo, *be cold*	frigēre	frīxi.	
frŭor, *enjoy*	frŭi		fructum.
fŭgio, *flee*, *fly from*	fŭgĕre	fūgi.	
Future participle, fŭgĭtūrus.			
fulcio, *prop*	fulcīre	fulsi	fultum.
fulgeo, *shine*	fulgēre	fulsi.	
fungor, *discharge* (an office, abl.)	fungi		functum.
gaudeo, *be glad*	gaudēre		gavīsum.
gavisūs sum, *I rejoiced.*			
gĕmo, *sigh*	gĕmĕre	gĕmui	gĕmĭtum.
gĕro, *carry on*	gĕrĕre	gessi	gestum.
gigno, *beget*, *produce*	gignĕre	gĕnui	gĕnĭtum.
grădior, *step*	grădi		gressum.
haereo, *stick* (intr.)	haerēre	haesi	haesum.
haurio, *drain*	haurīre	hausi	haustum.
Future participle, hausurus.			
imbŭo, *steep*	imbŭĕre	imbui	imbūtum.
incesso, *attack*	incessĕre	incessīvi.	
indulgeo, *yield*, intr.	indulgēre	indulsi.	
induo, *put on*	induĕre	indui	indūtum.
irascor, *grow angry*	irasci		irātum.
iratus sum, *I am angry;* succensui, *I was angry.*			
jăcĕo, *lie*	jăcēre	jăcui.	
Future participle, jăcĭturus.			
jăcio, *cast*	jăcĕre	jēci	jāctum.
ăbĭcio, *cast from*	ăbĭcĕre	abjēci	abjectum.
jŭbeo, *bid*	jŭbēre	jussi	jussum.
jungo, *join*	jungĕre	junxi	junctum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
jŭvo, *help, delight*	jŭvāre	jūvi	jūtum.
Future participle, jŭvātūrus; adjuvo has adjūtūrus.			
lābor, *slip, glide*	lābi		lapsum.
lăcesso, *provoke*	lăcessĕre	lăcessīvi	lăcessītum.
lăcĭo, *entice*, only in compounds.			
(1) allĭcio, *entice to*	allĭcĕre	allēxi	allectum.
(2) ēlĭcĭo, *entice out*	ēlĭcĕre	ēlĭcui	ēlĭcĭtum.
laedo, *hurt*	laedĕre	laesi	laesum.
collīdo, *dash together*	collīdĕre	collīsi	collīsum.
lăvo, *wash*	lăvāre	lāvi	lăvātum. lautum. lōtum.
also lăvo, 3rd conj.	lăvĕre.		
lĕgo, *pick up, read*	lĕgĕre	lēgi	lectum.
(1) collĭgo, *collect*	collĭgĕre	collēgi	collectum.
(2) perlĕgo, *read through*	perlĭgĕre	perlēgi	perlectum.
(3) dīlĕgo (or dīlĭgo) *choose*	dīlĕgĕre (or dilĭgĕre)	dīlexi	dīlectum.
So intellĕgo, *understand;* neglĕgo, *neglect.*			
lĭbet, *it pleases*		lĭbŭit. lĭbĭtum est.	
lĭceo, *be on sale*	lĭcēre	lĭcui	lĭcĭtum.
lĭceor, *bid for*	lĭcēre	lĭcĭtus sum.	
lĭcet, *it is permitted*	lĭcēre	lĭcuit. lĭcĭtum est.	
lĭno, *besmear*	lĭnĕre	lēvi	lĭtum.
dēlĕo, *blot out*	delēre	dēlēvi	dēlētum.
linquo, *leave*	linquĕre	līqui.	
rĕlinquo, *leave behind*	rĕlinquĕre	rĕlīqui	rĕlictum.
lŏquor, *speak*	lŏqui		lŏcūtum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
lūceo, *be light, beam*	lūcēre	luxi.	
lūdo, *sport*	lūděre	lūsi	lūsum.
lŭo, *pay, expiate*	lŭere	lŭi.	
dīluo, *wash away*	dīluěre	dīlŭi	dīlūtum.
lūgeo, *mourn*, trans.	lūgēre	luxi.	
-měniscor, only in compounds.			
měmĭni, *I remember*, perfect with present meaning	měmĭnisse.		
commĭniscor, *devise*	commĭnisci		commentum.
maněo, *remain, await*	mănēre	mansi	mansum.
(1) ēmĭneo, *project, stand out*	ēmĭnēre	ēmĭnui.	
immĭneo, *impend*	immĭnēre.		
(2) permăněo, *stay to the end*	permănēre	permansi	permansum.
mergo, *sink*, trans.	mergěre	mersi	mersum.
mētior, *measure*	metīri		mensum.
měto, *mow*	mětěre		mensum.
mětuo, *fear*	mětuěre	mětui.	
mĭco, *quiver, flash*	mĭcāre	mĭcui.	
(1) ēmĭco, *spring forth*	ēmicāre	ēmĭcŭi.	
(2) dīmĭco, *fight*	dīmĭcāre	dīmĭcāvi	dīmĭcātum.
mĭnuo, *lessen*	mĭnuěre	mĭnui	mĭnūtum.
misceo, *mix*	miscēre	miscui	mixtum.
mĭsěreor, *feel pity*	mĭsěrēri		mĭsěrĭtum.
mĭsěret, *it moves to pity*, is impersonal.			
mitto, *let go, send*	mittěre	mīsi	missum.
mordeo, *bite*	mordēre	mŏmordi	morsum.
mŏrior, *die*	mŏri	mortuus sum.	
Future participle, mŏrĭtūrus.			

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
mŏveo, *move*, trans.	mŏvēre	mōvi	mōtum.
mulceo, *stroke*	mulcēre	mulsi	mulsum.
mulgeo, *milk*	mulgēre	mulsi.	
nanciscor, *gain*	nancisci		nanctum. / nactum.
nascor, *be born*	nasci		nātum.
nĕco, *kill*	nĕcāre	nĕcāvi	nĕcātum.
necto, *link together*	nectĕre	nexi	nexum.
ningit, *it snows*	ningĕre	ninxit.	
nītor, *lean, strive*	nīti		nixum. / nīsum.
Future participle, nīsūrus.			
nixus, *leaning;* nisus, *striving.*			
nŏceo, *be hurtful* (dat.)	nŏcēre	nŏcui.	
Future participle, nŏcĭtūrus.			
nosco, *get to know*	noscĕre	nōvi	nōtum.
nōtus, *known;* fut. part. not used.			
(1) cognosco, *learn*	cognoscĕre	cognōvi	cognĭtum.
agnosco, *acknowledge*	agnoscĕre	agnōvi	agnĭtum.
(2) ignosco, *pardon*	ignoscĕre	ignōvi	ignōtum.
nūbo, *put on a veil, marry* (of a bride; dative)	nūbĕre	nupsi	nuptum.
oblīviscor, *forget*	oblīvisci		oblītum.
occŭlo, *conceal*	occŭlĕre	occŭlui	occultum.
ōdi, *I hate*, perf. with present meaning	ōdisse.		
Future participle, ōsūrus.			
-ŏleo, *grow*, only in compounds, as			
ăbŏleo, *destroy*	ăbŏlēre	ăbŏlēvi	ăbŏlĭtum.
ădŏleo, *offer, burn*	ădŏlēre	ădŏlēvi / ădŏlui	ădultum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
ŏleo, *smell*, intrans.	ŏlēre	ŏlui.	
ŏportet, *it behoves*	ŏportēre	ŏportuit.	
ordior, *begin*	ordīri		orsum.
ŏrior, *rise*	ŏrīri		ortum.
Future participle, ŏrĭtūrus.			
poenĭtet, *it repents*	poenĭtēre	poenĭtuit.	
pando, *spread out*	panděre	pandi	passum.
expando, *spread out*	expanděre	expandi	expansum.
pango, *fasten*	pangěre	pēgi	pactum. / panctum.
păciscor, *bargain*	păcisci	pĕpĭgi	pactum
parco, *spare*	parcěre	pĕperci.	
Future participle, parsūrus.			
pāreo, *obey*	pārēre	părui.	
Future participle, pārĭtūrus.			
pario, *get, bring forth*	părěre	pĕpěri	partum.
compěrio, *ascertain*	comperīre	compěri	compertum.
repěrio, *find*	rĕpěrīre	reppěri	rĕpertum.
pasco, *pasture, feed*	pascěre	pāvi	pastum.
pătior, *suffer*	păti		passum.
păveo, *quake with fear*	păvēre	pāvi.	
pecto, *comb*	pectěre	pexi	pexum.
pello, *drive back*	pellěre	pĕpŭli	pulsum.
appello, *put in* (a ship)	appellěre	appŭli	appulsum.
pendeo, *hang*, intrans.	pendēre	pependi	pensum.
pendo, *weigh, pay*	penděre	pependi	pensum.
-perio, only in compounds.			
ăpěrio, *uncover*	ăpěrīre	ăpěrui	ăpertum.
expěrior, *try*	expěrīri		expertum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
opĕrio, *cover*	ŏpĕrīre	ŏpĕrui	ŏpertum.
oppĕrior, *wait for*	oppĕrīri		oppertum. / opperītum.
pĕto, *seek, aim at*	pĕtĕre	pĕtīvi / pĕtĭī	pĕtītum.
pĭget, *it vexes*	pĭgēre	pĭguit / pĭgĭtum est.	
pingo, *paint*	pingĕre	pinxi	pictum.
plango, *beat* (esp. the breast, in grief)	plangĕre	planxi	planctum.
plaudo, *clap* (the hands)	plaudĕre	plausi	plausum.
(1) applaudo, *applaud*	applaudĕre	applausi	applausum.
(2) explōdo, *hiss off*	explōdĕre	explōsi	explōsum.
-plecto, *twine*, only in compounds (except plexus), as			
amplector, *embrace*	amplecti		amplexum.
-pleo, *fill*, only in compounds, as			
compleo, *fill full*	complēre	complēvi	complētum.
plĭco, *fold*	plĭcāre		plĭcātum.
usually in compounds, as			
applĭco, *apply*	applĭcāre.	applĭcāvi / applĭcui	applĭcātum. / applĭcĭtum.
pluo, *rain*	pluĕre	pluit. / plūvit.	
pōno, *place*	pōnĕre	pŏsui	pŏsĭtum.
posco, *demand*	poscĕre	pŏposci.	
exposco, *implore*	exposcĕre	expŏposci.	
So other compounds.			
possum, *be able*	posse	pŏtui.	
pŏtior, *be master* (gen. and abl.)	pŏtīri		pŏtītum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
pōto, *drink*	pōtāre	pōtāvi	pōtum.
pōtus, *having drunk.*			
prandeo, *dine*	prandēre	prandi	pransum.
pransus, *having dined.*			
prĕhendo, *lay hold of*	prĕhendĕre	prĕhendi	prĕhensum.
prĕmo, *press*	prĕmĕre	pressi	pressum.
pŭdet, *it shames*	pŭdēre	pŭduit. / pŭdĭtum est.	
pungo, *prick*	pungĕre	pŭpŭgi	punctum.
-punxi only in compounds.			
quaero, *seek*	quaerĕre	quaesīvi	quaesītum.
conquīro, *search for*	conquīrĕre	conquīsīvi	conquīsītum.
quătio, *shake*, trans.	quătĕre	quassi	quassum.
concŭtio, *shake violently*	concŭtĕre	concussi	concussum.
queo, *be able*	quīre	quīvi	quĭtum.
quĕror, *complain*	quĕri		questum.
quĭesco, *rest*	quĭescĕre	quĭēvi	quĭētum.
rādo, *scrape*	rādĕre	rāsi	rāsum.
răpio, *snatch*	răpĕre	răpui	raptum.
arrĭpio, *seize*	arrĭpĕre	arrĭpui	arreptum.
rĕgo, *keep straight, rule*	regĕre	rexi	rectum.
(1) arrĭgo, *raise*	arrĭgĕre	arrexi	arrectum.
(2) pergo, *continue*	pergĕre	perrexi	perrectum.
expergiscor, *awake oneself*	expergisci		experrectum.
surgo, *rise*	surgĕre	surrexi	surrectum.
reor, *think*	rēri		rătum.
rēpo, *creep*	rēpĕre	repsi	reptum.
rīdeo, *smile, laugh*	rīdēre	rīsi	rīsum.
rōdo, *gnaw*	rōdĕre	rōsi	rōsum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
rumpo, *break*	rumpĕre	rūpi	ruptum.
ruo, *tumble, dash*	rŭĕre	rui.	
dīruo, *demolish*	dīruĕre	dīrui	dīrŭtum.
saepio, *hedge in*	saepīre	saepsi	saeptum.
sălio, *leap*	salīre	sălui.	
dēsĭlio, *leap down*	dēsĭlīre	dēsĭlui.	
sālvē (imperat.), *hail*	salvēre.		
Also salvēte, salvēbis (future).			
sancio, *hallow, ordain*	sancīre	sanxi	sanctum.
săpio, *have a savour of, be wise*	săpĕre	săpīvi.	
dēsĭpio, *be foolish*	dēsĭpĕre.		
sarcio, *patch*	sarcīre	sarsi	sartum.
scalpo, *scrape*	scalpĕre	scalpsi	scalptum.
scando, *climb*	scandĕre	scandi	scansum.
ascendo, *mount up*	ascendĕre	ascendi	ascensum.
scindo, *tear, cut*	scindĕre	scĭdi	scissum.
scisco, *enact*	sciscĕre	scīvi	scītum.
scribo, *write*	scribĕre	scripsi	scriptum.
sĕco, *cut*	sĕcāre	sĕcui	sectum.
sĕdeo, *sit*	sĕdēre	sēdi	sessum.
possĭdeo, *occupy*	possĭdēre	possēdi	possessum.
sentio, *feel, think*	sentīre	sensi	sensum.
sĕpĕlio, *bury*	sĕpĕlīre	sĕpĕlīvi	sĕpultum.
sĕquor, *follow*	sĕqui		sĕcūtum.
sĕro, *sow, plant*	sĕrĕre	sēvi	sătum.
sĕro, *join*	sĕrĕre.		
consĕro, *join together*	consĕrĕre	consĕrui	consertum.
serpo, *crawl*	serpĕre	serpsi	serptum.
sīdo, *settle*, intr.	sīdĕre	sīdi.	

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
sĭno, *put, allow*	sĭnĕre	sīvi	sĭtum.
dēsĭno, *cease*	dēsĭnĕre	dēsĭi	dēsĭtum.
sisto, *stay*, trans.	sistĕre	stĭti	stătum.
desisto, *cease*	desistere	destĭti	destĭtum.
sŏleo, *be wont*	sŏlēre		sŏlĭtum.
Perfect, sŏlĭtus sum.			
solvo, *loose, pay*	solvĕre	solvi	sŏlūtum.
sŏno, *sound*	sŏnāre	sŏnui	sŏnĭtum.
spargo, *scatter, besprinkle*	spargĕre	sparsi	sparsum.
-spĕcio, *look*, only in compounds, as			
aspĭcio, *look at*	aspĭcĕre	aspexi	aspectum.
sperno, *despise, reject*	spernĕre	sprēvi	sprētum.
spondeo, *pledge oneself*	spondēre	spŏpondi	sponsum.
stătuo, *set up, settle*	stătŭĕre	stătui	stătūtum.
sterno, *spread, cover*	sternĕre	strāvi	strātum.
stinguo, *extinguish*	stinguĕre.		
exstinguo, *extinguish*	exstinguĕre	exstinxi	exstinctum.
sto, *stand*	stāre	stĕti	stătum.
(1) circumsto, *stand round*	circumstāre	circumstĕti	circumstătum.
(2) disto, *stand apart*	distāre.		
(3) praesto, *stand out* and others	praestāre	praestĭti	praestatum. praestĭtum.
strĕpo, *make a din*	strĕpĕre	strĕpui	strĕpĭtum.
stringo, *graze*	stringĕre	strinxi	strictum.
struo, *heap up, build*	struĕre	struxi	structum.
suādeo, *recommend*	suādēre	suāsi	suāsum.
suesco, *accustom oneself*	suescĕre	suēvi	suētum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
sum, *be*	esse	fui.	
taedet, *it wearieth*		taesum est.	
tango, *touch*	tangĕre	tĕtĭgi	tactum.
attingo, *touch on*	attingĕre	attĭgi	attactum.
tĕgo, *cover*	tĕgĕre	texi	tectum.
temno, *despise*	temnĕre	tempsi	temptum.
tendo, *stretch*	tendĕre	tĕtendi	tentum.
tĕneo, *hold*	tĕnēre	tĕnui	tentum (rare).
dētĭneo, *hold back*	detĭnēre	dētĭnui	dētentum.
terreo, *frighten*	terrēre	terrui	terrĭtum.
tergeo, *wipe*	tergēre	tersi	tersum.
tĕro, *rub*	tĕrĕre	trīvi	trītum.
texo, *weave*	texĕre	texui	textum.
tingo, tinguo, } *dip*	tingĕre	tinxi	tinctum.
tollo, *lift up*	tollĕre	(sustŭli)	(sublātum).

Perfect and supine from sustollo; tŭli and lātum, the proper forms are taken by fero.

Compounds have no perfect or supine.

tondeo, *shear*	tondēre	tŏtŏndi	tonsum.
tŏno, *thunder*	tonāre	tŏnui	tŏnĭtum.
torqueo, *twist, hurl*	torquēre	torsi	tortum.
torreo, *roast*	torrēre	torrui	tostum.
trăho, *drag*	trăhĕre	traxi	tractum.
trĕmo, *tremble*	trĕmĕre	trĕmui.	
trĭbuo, *assign*	tribuĕre	trĭbui	trĭbūtum.
trūdo, *thrust*	trūdĕre	trūsi	trūsum.
tŭĕor, *look at, protect*	tŭēri		{ tūtum. tŭĭtum.

Perfect tūtātus sum (from tūtor, *protect*).

contŭĕor, *survey*	contŭēri	contŭĭtus sum.	

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
tundo, *thump*	tundĕre	tŭtŭdi	tūsum. / tunsum.
(1) contundo, *crush*	contundĕre	contŭdi	contūsum.
(2) rĕtundo, *blunt*	rĕtundĕre	rĕtundi	rĕtūsum. / rĕtunsum.
ulciscor, *avenge, punish*	ulcisci		ultum.
ungo, unguo, *anoint*	ungĕre / unguĕre	unxi	unctum.
ūro, *burn*	ūrĕre	ussi	ustum.
combūro, *burn up*	combūrĕre	combussi	combustum.
ūtor, *make use* (abl.)	ūti		ūsum.
vādo, *go*	vādĕre.		
invādo, *rush upon*	invādĕre	invādi	invāsum.
vălеo, *be strong*	vălēre	vălui.	
Future participle vălĭtūrus.			
vĕho, *carry*	vĕhĕre	vexi	vectum.
vello, *pull, pluck*	vellĕre	velli / vulsi	vulsum.
vĕnio, *come*	vĕnīre	vēni	ventum.
vĕreor, *be afraid of*	vĕrēri		vĕrĭtum.
vergo, *incline,*	vergĕre.		
verro, *brush,*	verrĕre	verri (rare)	versum (rare).
verto, *turn,*	vertĕre	verti	versum.
dīvertor, *put up* (at an inn)	dīverti	dīverti	diversum.
rĕvertor, *return*	rĕverti	rĕverti	rĕversum.
vescor, *feed oneself* (abl.)	vesci.		
vĕto, *forbid*	vĕtāre	vĕtui	vĕtĭtum.
vĭdeo, *see*	vĭdēre	vīdi	vīsum.
vincio, *bind*	vincīre	vinxi	vinctum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
vinco, *conquer*	vincĕre	vīci	victum.
vīso, *visit*	vīsĕre	vīsi	vīsum.
vīvo, *live*	vīvĕre	vixi	victum.
vŏlo, *will*	velle	vŏlui.	
volvo, *roll*	volvĕre	volvi	vŏlūtum.
vōmo, *vomit*	vōmĕre	vŏmui	vŏmĭtum.
vŏveo, *vow*	vŏvēre	vōvi	vōtum.

§ 73. The following verbs have no perfect or supine:—

polleo, *be strong,*	frondeo, *be in leaf,*	albeo, *be white,*	cāneo, *be hoary,*	flāveo, *be yellow,*
rĕnīdeo, *shine,*	splendeo, *be bright,*	maereo, *grieve,*	tābeo, *waste away,*	ăveo, *be greedy.*

ADVERBS.

§ 74. Adverbs are indeclinable words, formed from nouns and pronouns (of which they were originally cases).

§ 75. I. Adverbs formed from Nouns.

Those ending in—

e and **o** are formed from adjectives with **-o** stems, as
dignē, *worthily;* benĕ, *well.*
certō, *certainly;* cĭtŏ, *quickly.*

tĕr, chiefly from adjectives and participles with **-i** stems, as
fēlīcĭtĕr, *happily;* ămantĕr, *lovingly.*

im, chiefly from past participles, as
sensim, *gradually;* minutim, *in small pieces.*

tŭs, chiefly from substantives, as
fundĭ-tŭs, *from the bottom;* dīvīnĭ-tus, *from the gods.*

§ 76. The neuter of adjectives is sometimes used adverbially, as
multum, *much;* făcĭlĕ, *easily.*

§ 77. Degrees of adverbs.

The comparative is formed like the neuter of the comparative adjective.

The superlative is formed like the neuter of the superlative adjective.

Note also,
saepĕ, *often;* saepĭŭs; saepissĭmē.
diū, *for long;* dĭūtĭŭs; dĭūtissĭmē.
nūpĕr, *lately;* nūperrĭmē.

§ 78. II. Adverbs formed from Pronouns.

Adverbs of place. The following are pronominal adverbs of place, ending in—

ō,	quō, *whither*,	ĕō, *thither*,	ălĭō, *to another place*,	hūc, *hither*,	istūc, *to your place*,	illūc, *to that place.*
dĕ,	undĕ, *whence*,	indĕ, *thence*,	ălĭundĕ, *from another place*,	hinc, *hence*,	istinc, *from your place*,	illinc, *from that place.*
bī̆ or ŭbī̆,	*where*,	ĭbī̆, *there*,	ălĭbī, *elsewhere*,	hīc, *here*,	istīc, *there (where you are)*,	illīc, *there (where he is).*
ā,	quā, *by which way*,	ĕā, *by that way*,	ălĭā, *by another way*,	hāc, *by this way*,	istāc, *by your way*,	illāc, *by that way (near him).*

Adverbs of **cause, manner,** etc.

ŭt, *as*	sīc, ĭtă, } *so, thus*
quī, *how*	
quam, *as*	tam, *so*
quŏd, quĭă, } *because*	ĕō, *therefore.*
cūr, *why*	
si, *if.*	

Adverbs of **time,**

quum, *when*	tunc, *then*	nunc, *now.*
quŏtĭens, *how often*	tŏtĭens, *so often.*	

§ 79. Of the adverbs given above those in the first line are called **connective** adverbs, because they connect the sentence to which they belong with another, as well as qualify a word in their own sentence. They are all formed from the relative pronouns (unde=quonde; ubi=cubi or cui; ut=quod; cur=quā re). They are often called subordinating conjunctions.

The other adverbs, which are formed from demonstrative pronouns, do not connect sentences.

CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 80. Conjunctions are indeclinable words, connecting names, sentences, or parts of sentences.

They are often called co-ordinating conjunctions.

Of these, ĕt, -quĕ, atquĕ, āc, meaning *and*, are called copulative, because they *connect* the meaning of words or sentences; sĕd, vērum, autem, ăt, meaning *but*, are called adversative, because they *contrast* the meaning; aut, vel, vĕ, meaning *or*, are called disjunctive, because they *disconnect* the meaning.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 81. The following words are used as prepositions with the accusative case:

antĕ *before*	ăpŭd *at*	ăd *to*	adversŭs *towards*
circā *about*	circum *around*	cĭtrā, cĭs *this side of*	
contrā *against*	ergā *towards*	extrā *outside of*	infrā *below*
intĕr *between*	intrā *within*	juxtā *close to*	ŏb *opposite to*
pĕnĕs *in possession of*	pōnĕ *behind*	post and *behind*	praetĕr *beside*
prŏpĕ *near*	proptĕr *near; on account of*	pĕr *through*	sĕcundum *following*
sŭprā *above*	ultrā *beyond*	versŭs *towards*	trans *across.*

§ 82. The following are used both with the accusative (which generally implies *motion*), and with the ablative (which generally implies *rest*):

sŭpĕr	subtĕr, sŭb	and	ĭn
above	*under*		*into; in.*

§ 83. The following are used as prepositions with the *ablative*:

ā, ăb	cōram	cum and	dē
from	*in presence of*	*with*	*down from*
pălam	prŏcŭl	prō and	prae
in presence of	*far from*	*before*	*in front of*
sĭmŭl	sĭnĕ	tĕnŭs	ē
together with	*without*	*reaching to*	*out of.*

§ 84. the following (which are really cases of substantives) are used as prepositions with the genitive:

causā, grātiā	ergo	instăr	tĕnŭs
for the sake of	*on account of*	*like to*	*reaching to.*

Note 44. Of these words ergo, tĕnŭs, versŭs are always placed after their substantives; cum after personal, and often after relative pronouns, as mēcum, quīcum.

Note 45. Many of these words are also used as adverbs; the following only as prepositions, that is to say with a substantive dependent on them:—the monosyllables, also ăpŭd, ergo, intĕr, pĕnĕs, sĭnĕ, tĕnŭs.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Latin Declension of Greek Nouns.

Of the words adopted from the Greek, some (like poetā) were declined throughout like Latin nouns, others retained many Greek forms. They are found belonging to the first, second, and third declensions of Latin nouns.

First Declension.

Stems in **-a.**

Examples: poeta, m. poet, (ποιητη-); Electra, f. (Ἠλεκτρα-); Hecate, f. (Ἑκατη-); Aenea-, m. Aeneas, (Αἰνεια-); Anchise-, m. Anchises, (Ἀγχιση-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	pŏētă	Electrā	Hĕcătē and Hĕcătā	
Acc.	poet**a-m**	Electr**a-n**	Hecat**ē-n**	Hecat**a-m**
Gen.	poet**ae**		Hecat**ē-s**	
Dat.	poet**ae**		Hecat**ē**	
Abl.	poet**ā**.		Hecat**ē**	Hecat**ā**.

Plural, like the first declension of Latin nouns.

Obs. 1. In words like Hecate we also find all the inflexions of the First (Latin) declension. Vergil and Horace prefer the Latin forms; the Greek were used by and after Ovid. (fl. A.D. 9).

Singular.

Nom.	Aenēā-s	Anchīsēs and	Anchīsă
Voc.	Aeneā	Anchisē	Anchisă
Acc.	Aeneā-n and Aenea-m	Anchisē-n	
Gen.	Aeneae	Anchisae	
Dat.	Aeneae		Anchisae
Abl.	Aeneā.	Anchisē	Anchisā.

Second Declension.

I. Stems in -ŏ (Greek second declension in -ο).

Examples: Delo-, f. *Delos* (Δηλο-); Pelio-, n. *Pelion*, (Πηλιο-).

Singular.

Nom.	Dēlŏs	N.V.A.	Pēlĭŏ-n
Voc.	Delĕ		
Acc.	Delŏ-n and Delu-m		
Gen.	Delī	Gen.	Pelĭī
Dat. Abl.	Delō.	Dat. Abl.	Peliō.

II. Stems in -ō (Greek second declension in -ω).

Examples: Atho-, m. *Athos* (Ἀθω-); Androgeo-, m, *Androgeos* (Ἀνδρογεω-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Athō-s
Acc.	Athŏ-n and Atho
Dat. Abl.	Athō.

Singular.

Nom.	Andrŏgeo-s
Gen.	Androgeō and Androgeī.

Obs. 2. Patronymics in -des always follow the first declension, other names in -ĭdes and -ădes belong to the third (e.g. Tydīdēs, *son of* Tydeus, acc. Tydiden; but Alcibĭădes, acc. Alcibiadem).

THIRD DECLENSION.

I. Stems in -o, -eu, -y.

Stems in **-o**. Examples: hero-, m. *hero* (ἡρω-); Dido-, f. (Διδω-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	hērō-s
Acc.	hero-ă
Gen.	hero-ĭs
Dat.	hero-ī
Abl.	hero-ĕ.

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	hero-ĕs	
Acc.	hero-ăs	
Gen.	hero-um	
Dat. Abl.	hero-ĭsĭn	hero-ĭbŭs.

Singular.

Nom. Voc. } Acc. }	Dīdō
Gen.	Didūs.

Obs. 3. Forms from stems in **-ōn** (as Dido, Didonis) are found in early poets and later writers. Vergil only uses the nom., voc., and acc. of Dido, employing the synonym Elissa for the other cases.

Stems in **-y**. Ex.: Tethy-, f. *Tethys* (Τηθυ-).

Singular.

Nom.	Tēthȳ-s
Voc.	Tethy
Acc.	Tethy-n
Gen.	Tethy̆-ŏs
Dat.	Tethy̆-ĭ
Abl.	Tethy̆-ĕ.

Stems in **-eu** partly retain the forms of the Greek third declension, partly adopt those of the Latin second declension. Ex.: Orpheu-, m. *Orpheus* (Ὀρφευ-); Perseu-, m. *Perseus* (Περσευ-).

Singular.

Nom.	Orphēū-s	
Voc.	Orphēū	
Acc.	Orphĕă	Orpheum
Gen.	Orphĕŏ-s	Orphĕī
Dat.	Orphĕĭ, Orphēī.	Orphĕō
Abl.		Orphĕō.

Singular.

Nom.	Persēū-s	
Voc.	Persēū	
Acc.	Persĕă	Perseum
Gen.	Persĕŏ-s	Persĕī
Dat.	Persī.	Persĕō
Abl.		Persĕō.

Obs. 4. For the name of the Macedonian king *Perseus*, Livy uses the forms given above, Cicero those of an **-a** or **-e**.

Stem.	Nom.	Persē-s
	Acc.	Perse-n
	Gen. Dat.	Persae
	Abl.	Persē and Persā (cf. Anchises, p. 100).

II. Stems in -e and -i.

Stems in -**e** (Gk. elided Σ stems). Ex.: Demosthene-, m. *Demosthenes* (Δημοσθενεσ-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Dēmosthĕnē-**s**	
Acc.	Demosthenē-**n**	Demosthene-**m**
Gen.	Demosthen-ē	Demosthenĭ-**s**
Dat.	Demosthenī	
Abl.	Demosthenĕ.	

Stems in -**i**, chiefly feminine. Ex.: Charybdi-, f. *Charybdis* (Χαρυβδι-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Chărybdĭ-**s**	
Acc.	Charybdi-**m**	Chărybdi-**n**
Gen.	Charybdĭ-**s**	
Dat. Abl.	Charybdī.	

III. Consonant Stems.

Labial. Ex.: Cyclop-, m. *Cyclops* (Κυκλωπ-). Guttural. Ex.: Styg-, f. *Styx* (Στυγ-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Cÿclōp-**s**
Acc.	Cyclop-**ă**
Gen.	Cyclop-**ĭs**.

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	Cyclop-**ĕs**
Acc.	Cyclop-**ăs**
Gen.	Cyclop-**um**.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Sty**x**	
Acc.	Stÿg-**ă**	
Gen.	Styg-**ŏs**	Styg-**ĭs**.

Dental stems in **-t.** Ex.: poemat-, n. *poem* (ποιηματ-); Thalet-, m. *Thales* (Θαλητ-); elephant-, m. *elephant* (ἐλεφαντ-).

Singular.

Nom. Acc.	pŏēmă
Gen.	poemat-**ĭs.**

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	poemat-**ă**
Gen.	poemat-**um**
Dat. Abl.	poemat-**īs.**

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Thălēs	
Acc.	Thalet-**ă**	Thalet-**em**
Gen.	Thalet-**ĭs**	
Dat.	Thalet-**ī**	
Abl.	Thaletĕ.	

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	ĕlĕphās	elephans
Acc.	elephant-**ă**	elephant-**em**
Gen.	elephant-**ŏs**	elephant-**is**
Dat.	elephant-**ī**	
Abl.	elephantĕ.	

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	elephant-**ēs**
Acc.	elephant-**ās**
Gen.	elephant-**um**
Dat. Abl.	elephant-**ĭbŭs.**

Obs. 5. Thales and Chremes are also declined as -e stems (cf. p. 103).

Obs. 6. Besides elephas we find nom. elephantus, gen. elephanti, acc. plur. elephantos, from an -ŏ stem (Latin second declension).

Stems in **-ăd.** All feminine. Ex.: lampad-, f. *torch* (λαμπαδ-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	lampă-**s**	
Acc.	lampăd-**ă**	
Gen.	lampad-**os**	lampad-**ĭs**
Dat.	lampad-**ĭ**	
Abl.	lampad-**ĕ**.	

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	lampad-**ĕs**
Acc.	lampad-**ăs**.

Stems in **-ĭd.** Of these stems some have acc. sing. in **-ĭdă** or **-ĭdem**, others reject the stem consonant, and have acc. in **-in** or **-im**, abl. in **-i**. Ex.: Laid-, f. *Lais* (Λαιδ-); Parid-, m. *Paris* (Παριδ-).

Singular.

Nom.	Lāĭ-**s**	
Voc.	Lai	
Acc.	Laid-**ă**	Laid-**em**
Gen.	Laid-**ŏs**	
Dat.	Laid-**ĭ**	
Abl.	Laid-**ĕ**.	

Singular.

Nom.	Pări-**s**	
Voc.	Pari	
Acc.	Parĭ-**n**	Pari-**m**, also Parĭd-**em**
Gen.	Par-**ĭ**	„ Parid-**ĭs**
Dat.	Par-**ī**	„ Parid-**ĭ**
Abl.	Par-**ī**	„ Parid-**ĕ**.

Obs. 7. Besides lămpas we find an acc. sing. lampad**a-m**, gen. plur. lampad**a-rum**, dat. plur. lampad**i-s**, from an **-a** stem (first Latin declension).

Stems in -n. Ex.: Gorgon-, m. *Gorgon* (Γοργον-); Platon-, m. *Plato* (Πλατων-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Gorgŏn
Acc.	Gorgon-ă
Gen.	Gorgon-ĭs
Dat.	Gorgon-ĭ̄
Abl.	Gorgon-ĕ.

Plural.

Nom.	Gorgon-ĕs
Acc.	Gorgon-ăs.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Plătō	
Acc.	Platōn-ă	Platon-em
Gen.	Platon-ĭs	
Dat.	Platon-ī	
Abl.	Platon-ĕ.	

Obs. 8. These are to be distinguished from dental stems in -ont (Gk. -οντ), which are declined like elephas (p. 104). Some however, especially those in -φοντ, lose the -t in Latin, e.g. Antipho, Antiphōnis (Ἀντιφῶν, Ἀντιφῶντος).

Obs. 9. Names of places usually keep the Greek form of nom. sing., e.g. Băby̆lon, Cŏlŏphon, Mărăthon.

Stems in **-r**. Ex.: aether-, m. *pure air* (αἰθηρ-); crater-, m. *mixing bowl* (κρατηρ-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	aethēr
Acc.	aethĕr-**ă**
Gen.	aether-**ĭs**
Dat.	aether-**i**
Abl.	aether-**ĕ**.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	crātĕr
Acc.	cratēr-**ă**
Abl.	cratēr-**ĕ**.

Plural.

Nom.	cratēr-**ĕs**
Acc.	cratēr-**ăs**.

Obs. 10. Besides crater, a stem cratera- (first Latin declension) is found declined throughout.

APPENDIX II.

List of Numerals. 1. Whole Numbers.

Arabic Signs.	Roman Signs.	Cardinal Adjectives, answering to the question quŏt? *how many?*	Ordinal Adjectives, answering to the question quŏtus? which in order of number.	Distributive Adjectives, answering to the question quŏtēni? *how many each?*	Numeral Adverbs, answering to the question quŏtĭens? *how many times?*
1	I	ūnu-s, ūnă, ūnu-m	prīmus; prĭor, us (*first of two*)	singŭli, ae, a	sēmĕl.
2	II	dŭŏ, ae, ŏ	sĕcundus; alter	bīni	bĭs.
3	III	trē-s, trĭ-ă	tertĭus	terni or trīni	tĕr.
4	IIII or IV	quattŭŏr	quartus	qŭaterni	quătĕr.
5	V	quinquĕ	quintus	quīni	quinquĭens; quinquĭēs.
6	VI	sex	sextus	sēni	sexĭens.
7	VII	septem	septĭmus	septēni	septĭens.
8	VIII or IIX	octŏ	octāvus	octōni	octĭens.
9	VIIII or IX	nŏvem	nōnus	nōni	nŏvĭens.
10	X	dĕcem	dĕcĭmus	dēni	dĕcĭens.
11	XI	undĕcim	undĕcĭmus	undēni	undĕcĭens.
12	XII	dŭŏdĕcim	duŏdĕcĭmus	dŭŏdēni	duŏdĕcĭens.
13	XIII	trēdĕcim; decem et trēs	tertius decimus; decimus et ter-tius	terni dēni	terdĕcĭens.

14	XIIII or XIV	quattŭordĕcim; decem et quattuor	quartus decimus; decimus et quartus	quaterni deni	quăterdĕcĭens.
15	XV	quindĕcim	quintus decimus	quini deni	quindĕcĭens.
16	XVI	sēdĕcim; decem et sex	sextus decimus	seni deni	sēdĕcĭens; sexiens deciens.
17	XVII	septemdĕcim; decem et septem	septimus decimus	septeni deni	septiensdeciens.
18	XVIII or XIIX	duŏdēvīginti; decem et octo	duodēvīcēnsĭmus	duodēvīcēni	octiensdeciens.
19	XVIIII or XIX	undēvīginti; decem et novem	undēvīcēnsĭmus	undēvīcēni	noviensdeciens.
20	XX	vīginti	vīcēnsĭmus	vīcēni	vīcĭens.
21	XXI	ūnus ĕt viginti; viginti unus	unus (or primus) et vicensimus	viceni singuli	semel et viciens.
22	XXII	duo ĕt viginti; viginti duo	alter et vicensimus; duo et vicensimus	viceni bini	bis et viciens.
28	XXVIII or XXIIX	duodētrīgintā	duodētrīcēnsĭmus	duodētrīcēni	octens et viciens; duodētrīcĭens.
29	XXVIIII or XXIX	undētrīgintā	undētrīcēnsĭmus	undētrīcēni	noviens et viciens.
30	XXX	trīgintā	trīcēnsĭmus	trīcēni	trīcĭens.
40	XXXX or XL	quādrāgintā	quādrāgēnsĭmus	quādrāgēni	quādrāgĭens.
50	L	quinquāgintā	quinquāgēnsĭmus	quinquāgēni	quinquāgĭens.
60	LX	sexāgintā	sexāgēnsĭmus	sexāgēni	sexāgĭens.
70	LXX	septŭāgintā	septŭāgēnsĭmus	septŭāgēni	septŭāgĭens.

LIST OF NUMERALS, *continued.*

ARABIC SIGNS.	ROMAN SIGNS.	CARDINAL ADJECTIVES, answering to the question quŏt? *how many?*	ORDINAL ADJECTIVES, answering to the question quŏtus? which in order of number.	DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES, answering to the question quŏtēni? *how many each?*	NUMERAL ADVERBS, answering to the question quŏtĭens? *how many times?*
80	LXXX or XXC	octōgintā	octōgēnsĭmus	octōgeni	octōgĭens.
90	LXXXX or XC	nonāgintā	nonāgēnsĭmus	nonāgēni	nonāgĭens.
98	XCIIX or IIC	nonāgintā octo; octo et nonaginta	nonagensimus octavus	nonageni octoni	nonagiens octiens.
99	XCIX or IC	undēcentum; nonaginta novem	undēcentēnsimus	undēcentēni	nonagiens noviens.
100	C	centum	centēnsimus	centēni	centĭens.
101	CI	centum ĕt unus	centensimus primus	centēni singuli	centiens semel.
199	CXCIX or CIC?	centum (et) nonaginta novem	centensimus nonagensimus nonus	centeni nonageni noni	centiens nonagiens noviens.
200	CC	dŭcentī	dŭcentēnsĭmus	dŭcēni	dŭcentĭens.
300	CCC	trĕcentī	trĕcentēnsĭmus	trĕcēni	trĕcentĭens.
400	CCCC	quādringentī	quādringentēnsĭmus	quādringēni	quadringentĭens.
500	IↃ	quingentī	quingentēnsĭmus	quingēni	quingentĭens.
600	IↃC	sexcentī	sexcentēnsĭmus	sexcēni	sexcentĭens.
700	IↃCC	septingentī	septingentēnsĭmus	septingēni	septingentĭens.
800	IↃCCC	octingentī	octingentēnsĭmus	octingēni	octingentĭens.
900	IↃCCCC	nongentī	nongentēnsĭmus	nongēni	nongentĭens.

999	IↃCCCCXCIX	nongentī nonagintā nŏvem	nongentensimus nonagensimus nonus	nongeni nonageni noni	nongentiens nonagiens noviens.
1,000	CIↃ	millĕ	millēnsĭmus	singulă milliă	milliĕns.
2,500	CIↃCIↃIↃ	duo milliă quingentī	bis millensimus quingentensimus	bină millia quingena	bis milliens quingentiens.
5,000	IↃↃ	quinque milliă	quinquiens millensimus	quină millia	quinquiens milliens.
10,000	CCIↃↃ	decem millia	deciens millensimus	dena millia	deciens milliens.
25,000	CCIↃↃCCIↃↃIↃↃ	viginti quinque millia	quinquiens et viciens millensimus	vicenă quină millia	quinquiens et viciens milliens.
50,000	IↃↃↃ	quinquāginta millia	quinquagiens millensimus	quinquagenă millia	quinquagiens milliens.
100,000	CCCIↃↃↃ	centum millia	centiens millensimus	centenă millia	centiens milliens.
500,000	IↃↃↃↃ	quingentă millia	quingentiens millensimus	quingenă millia	quingentiens milliens.
1,000,000	CCCCIↃↃↃↃ	deciens centum millia	dĕciĕns centĭens millensimus	deciens centenă millia	deciens centiens milliens.

2. Fractions.

(1) Fractions with numerator 1:—

$\frac{1}{2}$,		dīmĭdiă pars; dimidium
$\frac{1}{3}$,	tertiă;	tertia pars
$\frac{1}{4}$,	quartă;	quarta pars.

(2) Fractions with numerator less by *one* than denominator:—

$\frac{2}{3}$, duae partes
$\frac{3}{4}$, tres partes
$\frac{4}{5}$, quattuor partes.

(3) Fractions with denominator 12 or its multiples:—

$\frac{1}{12}$, uncĭ-a, gen. -ao (fem.)	$\frac{7}{12}$, septunx
$\frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$, sextan-s, gen. -tis (masc.)	$\frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$, bēs, gen. bessis (masc.)
$\frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$, quădran-s	$\frac{9}{12} = 1 - \frac{1}{4}$, dōdran-s (do-quădrans)
$\frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$, trien-s	$\frac{10}{12} = 1 - \frac{1}{6}$, dextan-s (de-sextans)
$\frac{5}{12}$, quincun-x, gen. -cis (masc.)	$\frac{11}{12} = 1 - \frac{1}{12}$, dēunx
$\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$ sēmis gen. semissis (masc.)	$1 =$ as, gen. assis (masc.).

(4) Other fractions:—

$\frac{4}{7}$, quattuor septimae	$\frac{4}{9}$, pars tertia et nona
$\frac{7}{9}$, septem nonae	$\frac{10}{21}$, pars tertia et septima.

(5) Mixed numbers:—

$2\frac{1}{2}$, semis tertius (sestertius)	$3\frac{1}{4}$, quadrans quartus.

Obs. 11. The unit was taken from **as libralis**, the name of the earliest Roman coin, which was supposed to weigh a pound of 12 ounces (**unciae**). The names of its parts were taken to denote fractions.

APPENDIX III.

THE ROMAN METHOD OF RECKONING TIME.

The Year.

The Romans in referring to a past year frequently distinguished it by the name of the consuls who held office at the time, and as being so many years before the beginning of some great war.

As we date a year from that commonly assigned to the birth of Christ, the Romans reckoned from the founding of Rome, which was supposed to have taken place in the year called by us B.C. 753. Therefore the year B.C. 751 would be known by them as **annus urbis conditae tertius** or A.U.C. III. It must be remembered that the Romans included the year, month, day, etc., from which they counted, so that what we should call 2 years after 753, they counted as 3.

In order therefore to find the year B.C. of any Roman date A.U.C., subtract the number given from 754, adding 1 for the inclusive reckoning. The same method will give the year A.U.C. of any date B.C.; e. g.

A.U.C. 710 = B.C. (754–710) = B.C. 44.
B.C. 44 = A.U.C. (754–44) = A.U.C. 710.

The **lustrum** was a period either of four or five years.

The Months.

The Roman year originally contained ten, afterwards twelve months, beginning with March. These were called **mensis Martius** (*the month of Mars*, the god of war), **Aprīlis** (*of sprouting*, rt. aperi-, *to open*), **Maius** (*of growing*, rt. mag.), **Junius** (*of thriving*, rt. juv.), **Quintīlis, Sextīlis, September, Octōber, Nŏvember, Dĕcember** (*the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth,* and *tenth* months of the year), **Jānuārĭus** (*of opening* farm labours, rt. jan.), **Februārĭus** (*of cleansing*, rt. ferv.). After B.C. 153 the year was considered to begin with January. The name Quintilis was changed to **Julius** in

B.C. 44 in honour of Caius Julius Caesar, whose birthday fell in that month; Sextilis became **Augustus** in B.C. 8, to celebrate the triumphs, etc., of the first emperor.

Before the reformation of the calendar by Julius Caesar (B.C. 46) the months March, May, July (then called Quintilis), and October contained 31 days, February 28, and the rest 29. To this year of 355 days an intercalary month (**mensis intercălāris**, but called by Greek writers Mercedonius, *the labour month*) of 22 or 23 days was added every other year, probably after the 23rd of February.

The calendar as reformed by Julius Caesar contained months of the same length as ours. Every fourth year the 24th of February was reckoned twice, which was equivalent to our 29th of February in leap-year.

The month both before and after B.C. 46 was divided into weeks, the first beginning on the first day or **Călendae** (*proclamation day*), on which the length of the first week was in early days proclaimed to the people. The second week, of 8, or, according to Roman reckoning, 9 days, began on the **Nōnae**, which fell on the 5th of eight months in the year, on the 7th of March, May, July, October, because they originally contained 31 days. The third week began on the **Idūs** (so called perhaps from (*div-*)*ido*, the division of the month, or from rt. id, *to shine*, the day of the full-moon) which fell on the 13th or 15th according as the Nones fell on the 5th or 7th.

The intervening days were reckoned backwards from these, the days between the Calends and the Nones as so many before the Nones, those between the Nones and the Ides as so many before the Ides, those following the Ides as so many before the Calends of the next month.

The day immediately preceding each of these three was called **pridie (Nonas, Idus, Calendas)**, that next before **ante diem tertium (Nonas, Idus, Calendas)**, or **a. d. III Non. Id. Kal.**, and so on. This expression was considered as one word and might have a preposition before it, e.g. **differre aliquid in ante diem XV Calendas Novembres**, *to put off*

Obs. 12. The first day of the fourth week was perhaps called **nundĭnae**, nine days, and began 9 days before the end of the month.

something to the 18*th of October*. As for the construction, ante seems to govern Calendas Novembres, the ordinal numbers being attracted from the ablative (e.g. quindecimo die) and inserted between the preposition and its noun.

The days of intercalary months were denoted in the same way, the first day being called **calendae intercălāres**, from which the days between the Ides and the 23rd of February were reckoned backwards.

After Caesar's reform, every fourth year the 24th of February, or **a. d. VI Kal. Mart. priorem**, was followed by **a. d. VI Kal. Mart. posteriorem.** Hence arose the name **annus bissextus** (or in later Latin **bissextīlis**).

The Day.

The civil day began at midnight and was marked out into 24 hours. The natural day began at sunrise and ended at sunset. It was marked out into twelve hours (**hōrae**) of equal length, counted from sunrise. As in midwinter at Rome the day is only 9 hours long, while at midsummer it is rather more than 15, the length of **horae** depended upon the time of year, and varied from three-quarters of an hour to an hour and a quarter. The seventh hour (**hora septĭma**) always began at midday.

The night was divided for military purposes into four watches (**vĭgĭlia prīma**, etc.) of equal length, beginning at sunset.

The following table gives the days of the months as they were named after B.C. 45. Before that date, March, May, July, October were the same as in the table; in all the others our 14th would be a. d. XVII Kal., and so on, and Prid. Kal. would fall on our 29th.

Kalendae, Nonae, Idus, are feminine; the names of the months *adjectives* agreeing with these; the date (e.g. *on the Calends*, etc.) is in the ablative case (**Kalendis, Nonis, Idibus**); **a. d. IV Non. Jan.** is for **ante diem quartum Nonas Januarias.**

	January. (So August, December.)	February.	March. (So May, July, October.)	April. (So June, September, November.)
1.	Kal. Jan.	Kal. Feb.	Kal. Mar.	Kal. Apr.
2.	a. d. IV. Non. Jan.	a. d. IV. Non. Feb.	a. d. VI. Non. Mart.	a. d. IV. Non. Apr.
3.	a. d. III. Non. Jan.	a. d. III. Non. Feb.	a. d. V. Non. Mart.	a. d. III. Non. Apr.
4.	Prid. Non. Jan.	Prid. Non. Feb.	a. d. IV. Non. Mart.	Prid. Non. Apr.
5.	Non. Jan.	Non. Feb.	a. d. III. Non. Mart.	Non. Apr.
6.	a. d. VIII. Id. Jan.	a. d. VIII. Id. Feb.	Prid. Non. Mart.	a. d. VIII. Id. Apr.
7.	a. d. VII. Id. Jan.	a. d. VII. Id. Feb.	Non. Mart.	a. d. VII. Id. Apr.
8.	a. d. VI. Id. Jan.	a. d. VI. Id. Feb.	a. d. VIII. Id. Mart.	a. d. VI. Id. Apr.
9.	a. d. V. Id. Jan.	a. d. V. Id. Feb.	a. d. VII. Id. Mart.	a. d. V. Id. Apr.
10.	a. d. IV. Id. Jan.	a. d. IV. Id. Feb.	a. d. VI. Id. Mart.	a. d. IV. Id. Apr.
11.	a. d. III. Id. Jan.	a. d. III. Id. Feb.	a. d. V. Id. Mart.	a. d. III. Id. Apr.
12.	Prid. Id. Jan.	Prid. Id. Feb.	a. d. IV. Id. Mart.	Prid. Id. Apr.
13.	Id. Jan.	Id. Feb.	a. d. III. Id. Mart.	Id. Apr.
14.	a. d. XIX. Kal. Feb.	a. d. XVI. Kal. Mart.	Prid. Id. Mart.	a. d. XVIII. Kal. Mai.
15.	a. d. XVIII. Kal. Feb.	a. d. XV. Kal. Mart.	Id. Mart.	a. d. XVII. Kal. Mai.
16.	a. d. XVII. Kal. Feb.	a. d. XIV. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XVII. Kal. Apr.	a. d. XVI. Kal. Mai.
17.	a. d. XVI. Kal. Feb.	a. d. XIII. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XVI. Kal. Apr.	a. d. XV. Kal. Mai.
18.	a. d. XV. Kal. Feb.	a. d. XII. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XV. Kal. Apr.	a. d. XIV. Kal. Mai.
19.	a. d. XIV. Kal. Feb.	a. d. XI. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XIV. Kal. Apr.	a. d. XIII. Kal. Mai.

20.	a. d. XIII. Kal. Feb.	a. d. X. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XIII. Kal. Apr.	a. d. XII. Kal. Mai.
21.	a. d. XII. Kal. Feb.	a. d. IX. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XII. Kal. Apr.	a. d. XI. Kal. Mai.
22.	a. d. XI. Kal. Feb.	a. d. VIII. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XI. Kal. Apr.	a. d. X. Kal. Mai.
23.	a. d. X. Kal. Feb.	a. d. VII. Kal. Mart.	a. d. X. Kal. Apr.	a. d. IX. Kal. Mai.
24.	a. d. IX. Kal. Feb.	a. d. VI. Kal. Mart.	a. d. IX. Kal. Apr.	a. d. VIII. Kal. Mai.
25.	a. d. VIII. Kal. Feb.	a. d. V. Kal. Mart.	a. d. VIII. Kal. Apr.	a. d. VII. Kal. Mai.
26.	a. d. VII. Kal. Feb.	a. d. IV. Kal. Mart.	a. d. VII. Kal. Apr.	a. d. VI. Kal. Mai.
27.	a. d. VI. Kal. Feb.	a. d. III. Kal. Mart.	a. d. VI. Kal. Apr.	a. d. V. Kal. Mai.
28.	a. d. V. Kal. Feb.	Prid. Kal. Mart.	a. d. V. Kal. Apr.	a. d. IV. Kal. Mai.
29.	a. d. IV. Kal. Feb.		a. d. IV. Kal. Apr.	a. d. III. Kal. Mai.
30.	a. d. III. Kal. Feb.		a. d. III. Kal. Apr.	Prid. Kal. Mai.
31.	Prid. Kal. Feb.		Prid. Kal. Apr.	

Every fourth year.

24.	a. d. VI. Kal. Mart. priorem.
25.	a. d. VI. Kal. Mart. posteriorem.
26.	a. d. V. Kal. Mart.
27.	a. d. IV. Kal. Mart.
28.	a. d. III. Kal. Mart.
	Prid. Kal. Mart.

APPENDIX IV.

1. ROMAN MONEY.

The unit of reckoning was the **nummus sestertius**, *coin of two and a half* (see p. 112(5)) *asses*, which number it originally contained. It was also called **nummus** and **sestertius** alone.

	Sums of 1,000,000 and upwards expressed by Numeral Adverbs with		Sums below 1,000,000 expressed by Cardinal Adjectives with	Sums below 2,000 expressed by Cardinal Adjectives with
Sesterces	**centum** / **centena** } **millia sestertium**; **sestertium.**		**millia sestertium** / **sestertiă** / **milliă** in compounds with smaller numbers.	**sestertii** / **nummi**
2				**duo**
1,999				**millĕ nongenti nonaginta novem.**
2,000			**duo**	
999,999			**nongenta nonaginta novem.**	**nongenti nonaginta novem.**
1,000,000	**deciens**			
1,800,000	**deciens**	(et)	**octingenta**	
2,235,417	**viciens** (alone)		**ducentatrigintaquinque**	**quadringenti centum decem et septem.**

The following is approximate value in English money of amounts between 217 to 20 B.C.:—Sestertius = 2*d.*; mille sestertium = £8 10*s.*; deciens sestertium = £8,500.

Obs. 13. The sign IIS or HS was used to denote sestertius, sestertium, and sestertia. A line drawn over the accompanying numeral denotes thousands.

Obs. 14. The distributive adjectives are used without any special meaning.

2. Interest on Money.

After 451 B. C. the legal rate of interest was—

Unciarium fenus, *interest of one-twelfth* (see p. 112(3)) = $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. As the year contained 10 months, this was probably equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum.

After 81 B.C. the legal rate of interest was—

Centensima pars sortis, *one-hundredth part of the whole* = 12 per cent. Interest being at this time reckoned monthly, this was equivalent to 12 per cent. per annum.

This rate was taken as the unit, and lower rates represented by fractions, e. g. :—

Usurae unciae = $\frac{1}{12}$ of **centensimae usurae** = 1 per cent. per annum.

Higher rates by distributives, e. g. :—

Binae centensimae = *twice one-hundredth* = 24 per cent. per annum.

Or by combinations of distributives and fractions, e. g. :—

Usurae centensimae et unciae = 13 per cent. per annum.

Obs. 13. For the other fractions of **centensima** see p. 110. They are in the plural number, having **usūrae** in apposition.